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The moſt excellent Method for reſtoring Malt Liquors.

How to make Ball Soap, and its great uſe in Families.

To keep Arms and other poliſh'd Metals from ruſt.

To make Japan Ink.

To Dutch or clarify Quills

To make common black Ink

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LONDON:

Bailey, Printer, (No 110) in *Leadenhall ſtreet.*

THE FOUNTAIN OF KNOWLEDGE, &c.

The most excellent Method of fineing or Restoring Malt Liquors.

FIRST, put a piece of Lime, about two Pounds, into a Hogshead of either Ale or Beer, and the like quantity of good Chalk, then toast a thick Lump of Wheaten Bread, a Pound at least, very hard, put it into your Cask when cold to the other ingredients, and your Drink will be exceeding fine in two or three Days. Note, if sour, it will restore it to its first perfection. But to prevent Malt Liquor being either foul or sour, see that your Casks are very dry, and sweet before

you fill them; and to every thirty Gallons of Liquor, put one Pound of Chalk, the like Quantity of unſlack'd Lime, and about a pound of Wheaten Bread burnt hard, put all theſe whole into your Cask, and your Liquor will be ſecure, and exceeding fine, tho' the Weather be ever ſo changeable.

How to make Ball Soap, and its great Uſe in Families. This Soap is eaſily made, and goes much farther than any other of the Soaps. You are to make a Lee from Aſhes and Tallow; then put the Lees into a Copper, and boil them till the watry Part is quite gone, and there remains nothing in the Copper but a ſort of niterous Matter, the very Strength or Eſſence of the Lee, to this the Tallow is put, and the Copper kept boiling and ſtirring for about half an Hour, in which time the Soap is made, it is then taken out of the Copper, and put into Tubs, or Baskets, with Sheets in them, and immediately whilſt warm, made into Balls. You are to take notice, that it requires near Twenty-four hours to boil away the watry part of the Lee.

To keep Arms, or other Poliſhed Metals from Ruſt. One Ounce of Camphire, two Pounds of Hogs-lard diſſolve them together, and take off the Scum; mix as much Black-lead as will bring them to an Iron Colour; Rub your Arms, *&c.* over with this, and let it lie on Twenty four Hours, then clean them with a Linen Cloth, and they will keep clean many Months.

To make Japan Ink. Gum Arabick and Roman Vitriol, each one Ounce, Galls well bruiſed, one Pound; put them into Rape Vinegar, ſet them in a warm place ſtir them very often, till the Liquor becomes black; then add to a Gallon one Ounce of Ivory Black, and a quarter of a pint of Seed-lack-varniſh.

To Dutch, or Clarify Quils. Scrape off the out Film, and cut the End off, then put the Barrels into boiling Water wherein is a ſmall quantity of Allum and Salt, let them remain a quarter of an Hour, and then dry them in a hot pan of Sand, or an Oven.

To make common black Ink. To one Quart of Rain, or River Water, put three Ounces of Galls, groſly bruiſed, half an Ounce of Gum Arabick, of Copperas and Roach Allum, each one quarter of an ounce, half an ounce of common Salt. and a Spoonful of Brandy; ſhake all up together in the Bottle, and in a Fortnight it will be fit for Uſe.

To make good red Ink. One Pint of Stale Beer, two Ounces of Brazil-Wood ground, Two pennyworth of Cochineal, two Ounces of Roach Allum, and one Ounce of Gum Arabick; boil all together, then filter it off.

To deſtroy and prevent Buggs, and other Vermin, by Mr. Salberg, Member of the Academy of Sweeden. Mix with the Solution of Vitriol, the Pulp of Colo-

quintida, and apply the Mixture to all the Crevices which ſerve as a Nurſery to Vermin; the Solution alone has proved effectual, but if applied to ſtone, or Brick Walls, it may be mix'd with Lime, which will give it a lively yellow, and inſure its Succeſs. The boiling any kind of wooden Work in the Solution of Vitriol, effectually prevents it from taking the Worm, and preſerves it from Rottenneſs, and Decay.

The valuable Effects of the Juice of Sloes, from an Indian Manuſcript. Whatever Linnen, or Wollen is mark'd with this Juice, ſuch Letters, or Marks, are not to be diſcharged by any means whatever. Tie three Ounces of the Powder of burnt Horſe-beans in a Piece of Linnen, and boil it half an hour in a pint of the ſaid Juice, and it makes a Writing-Ink, in all reſpects far ſuperior to any other, not being to be diſcharg'd by Art, or defaced by Time. In a Phyſical Way, it immediately ſtops Bleeding in either Man or Beaſt, by bathing the Wound therewith. And the Knowledge of this Article has been of the utmoſt Service to great Numbers of this Juice, than could be accompliſhed with a Needle in many Days: You are to take care the Linnen is dry; uſe this Juice with a Pen, in the ſame manner you do ink. When waſhed, the Marks on the Linnen are of a fine purple Colour, and has this very great Advantage above marking with a Needle, that there is no other way of removing whatever Marks are put on, but by cutting out the piece.

The noted Roberts's ſure Method of deſtroying Rats or Mice, by which he acquired a good Fortune. Mix Flour of Malt with ſome Butter, and add thereto a Drop or two of Oil of Aniſeeds; make it up into Balls, and bait your Trap therewith. If you have Thouſands, by this means you may take them all. The round Trap, with ſeveral Holes is beſt; and it ſhould be ſet in ſuch Places the Vermin moſt frequent. But, if you would take them without a Trap, make up ſmall Balls of the abovementioned Compoſition, and add to every four Ounces a quarter of an Ounce of Corroſive Sublimate.

How to take the natural or lively Shape of any Plant, or Herb, upon Paper. Take the Leaf and lay it ſmooth between the Leaves of a Book, let it remain there a few Minutes, till it lies quite flat; afterwards wet it with Linſeed Oil, or Printers Ink; then preſs it hard upon clean white paper, that has been moiſtened with River Water, and you will have the perfect Figure of the ſaid Leaf, with every Vein thereof, ſo exactly expreſs'd, as being lively colour'd it will ſeem truly natural.

How to whiten Copper, or Braſs ſuperficially. Take Sal Armoniac, Allum, Nitre, of each a like Quantity; put to them a little Filings of Silver, or Silver Leaf; mix them well together, and then put them into a Crucible, and that into the Fire till it is red hot, and has done ſmoaking, then moiſten this Powder

Powder with Water wherein common Salt has been diſſolved, and rub the Metal therewith

How to make Oil-Cloth, *very neceſſary for Country People, or any that travel in wet Weather*, You are firſt to make a drying Oil by taking Red Lead and Umber, each half an Ounce, Linſeed Oil, 2 Pounds, which boil for a Quarter of an Hour, or longer, let theſe ſtand two Days, and it will have a Skin over it, and be fit for Uſe. You are now to take off the Skin, ſet the Oil on the Fire, and diſſolve ſome good Roſin in it, and let the quantity be ſuch as may make the Oil fit to ſpread upon Cloth; when the Roſin is diſſolved, you may add to it ſome Colour, as Verdigreeſe for Green, Umber for Brown, or Indigo and White for a light Blue.

How to make fine Staining Liquors, uſed in planing, beautifying, and ſtaining of Prints, &c. Firſt, a deep Green. Take Juice of the greeneſt Worts a Pint, ſtrain it thro' a Cloth, and diſſolve in it a ſufficient quantity of Putrified Verdigreeſe.

Another Green. Firſt ſtain the Leather, Parchment, or Paper with a Blue, and let it dry, then lay on ſome of the following yellow ſtains.

Yellow Stains. Saffron, Tumerick, French Berries, Orcanette, or Gambooge, any of them will give a good yellow.

A light Green. Take a quart of Malt-wort, put it into two Shells of Flory; firſt ſtain with this, then upon this ſtaining lay Yellow, till it becomes Green; the more you lay on of your yellow ſtaining Liquor the lighter the Green will be.

A Blue Stain. Firſt make a weak Lixivium of Pot Aſhes, or uſe Lime Water; put into it a ſufficient Quantity of Florey, and a little Allum, let it diſſolve over the Fire, keeping it ſtirring, then add ſome Wood Aſhes, and you will have a fine Blue.

A weaker Blue. Diſſolve a good Quantity of Florey, and a little Allum in a ſufficient Quantity of fair Water.

To Gild with Leaf Gold. Grind Leaves of Gold in a few Drops of Honey, add to it a Trifle of Gum-water, and it will be excellent to write, or paint with.

How to Gild Leather. Take Glair of Eggs, or Gum-water, and with a Bruſh rub over the Leather with either of them, then lay on the Gold or Silver, let them be dry and then burniſh them.

To make fine Red hard Sealing Wax. Take half a Pound of ſhell, or Gum-lack, melt it in an earthen Veſſel, then put an Ounce and Half or 2 Ounces, of purely ground fine Vermillion, mix them well over the Fire, and when it is of a fit Compoſition, make it up into Balls or Cakes, and to ſet a Gloſs upon

upon it, heat it gently over a ſlaked charcoal Fire, and rub it with a Cloth till it is cold.

How to make a coarſer ſort. Shell Lack and Roſin, of each 6 Ounces, good Vermillion 3 Ounces, mix, *&c.* as above directed. Many uſe fine Red-Lead in the Place of Vermillion for the more ordinary kind of Sealing Wax.

How to make Black Wax. Mix Ivory Black with Shell or Gum Lack as by the foregoing Receipt.

How to make Sealing Wafers. Take very fine Wheat Flour, mix it with glair of Eggs, Iſinglaſs, and a little Yeaſt, mix the materials, and beat them well together, ſpread the Batter (being made thin with gum Water) on even Tin plates, and dry them in a Stove, then cut them out for Uſe. You may make them of what Colour you pleaſe, by tinging the paſte with Vermillion or Brazil for Red; Indigo, or Verditer, for Blue, Saffron, Turmerick, or Gambooge for Yellow.

How to caſe harden Iron. Take Cow horn, or Hoof, raſp it when green (and not dry it in an Oven after the common method) put as much bay ſalt as of this powder into ſtale Urine, or Vinegar, and mix them well together, then cover the Iron all over with this mixture, and wrap it up in Loom, or Plate Iron, ſo that the mixture may touch every part of the Work; then put it into the Fire, and blow the Coals to it, till the whole Lump has attained

tained a blood red-hot, but no higher, then take it out, and quench it in clear Water.

How to gild Paper. Mix Bole Armoniac with Rain-water, and give one Laying of it, when it is dry, take Glair of Eggs, and add to it a little Sugar Candy and Gum water, which lay over the former and upon this, when it is dry enough, lay Leaf Silver or Leaf Gold.

To lay Mezzo-Tinto Prints upon Glass. Having provided a thin ground Glass very true, or a sort of fine white Glass, call'd Cockhill Glass, of the same size as your Picture, steep the Print flat ways in warm Water for about an Hour, more or less, according to the Thickness, Thinness, or Hardness thereof, and then with a thin Knife or Brush, the Hairs of which will not come out, spread Venice Turpentine very thin and even all over the Glass, and if the Weather be cold, warm the Glass at the Fire, and daub it all over with your Fingers, that there may not be the least speck of the Glass that is not covered with the Turpentine. Then take the Print out of the Water, and lay it on a smooth Table upon a clean Napkin, or between two papers, to dry out all the superfluous Water. When you have done this, lay the Print upon the Glass by degrees, beginning at one End, and stroking outwards that part which is just fastened to the Glass, that no Wind or Water may lie betwixt that and the Glass, which will cause Blisters, and which you must be very careful to stroke out. If it shall hap-

pen that you have not laid the Print exactly even on the Glaſs, then by warming the Foreſide of the Glaſs before the Fire, it will ſo ſoften and thin the Turpentine that you may, with Care, take it off again immediately, not ſuffering the Print to dry. Your Print being laid upon your Glaſs in the moſt exact Manner, you ſhould now proceed to rub it with your Finger, in order to rub off all the Thickneſs of the Paper, which will come off in little Rolls till nothing of it is left upon the Glaſs, but a little Film, like a Cobweb, that is faſt ſtuck to the Glaſs by the Turpentine, but great Care is to be taken in Rubbing, that you make not Holes in the Print, eſpecially in the Lights, which are the moſt tender Parts. If your Print be large ſo that ſome part of the Paper ſhall become dry, while you are rubbing the other, you ſhould, with a little Water on your Finger, wet them as you ſee Occaſion to keep them moiſt, for the Paper will not rub off when grown dry. When you have peeled it all over, till the Print appears tranſparent on the Backſide, then ſet it up to dry for four Hours, after which, varniſh it over with Maſtick Varniſh, or Turpentine Varniſh, four or five times, or ſo often till you can ſee clearly through it, and after Twenty-four Hours, you may proceed to painting it.

Inſtructions for painting the above-mentioned Prints. The Painting of Mezzo-Tinto Prints is perform'd with Colours either opake, or tranſparent. The tranſparent Colours are chiefly Carmine, fine Lake brown

brown Pink, fine Smalt, distilled Verdigrease, and Ultramarine. The opake Colours are Flake-white, yellow, or Dutch Pink, light and brown Red, Terraver, Umber, Cologn earth, Ivory black, Vermillion, Blue-bice, Masticore, yellow and pale red Orpiment. All transparent Colours must be ground with Nut Oil, opake Colours with Gum-water, some with Gold Size, and some with Linseed Oil, and Drying Oil.

How to silver Looking Glasses. A thin Blotting Paper is spread on a Table, or smooth Stone, and sprinkled with fine Chalk, and then a fine Lamina, or leaf of Tin, call'd Foil, is laid over the Paper, upon this Mercury is poured, which is equally to be distributed over the Leaf with a Hares foot, or Cotton: Over the Leaf is laid a clean Paper, and over that the Glass Plate, the Glass plate is pressed down with one Hand, and the Paper drawn gently out with the other; this done, the Plate is covered with a thicker, Paper, and loaden with a greater Weight in order to force out the superfluous Mercury, and make the plate adhere to the Tin. When it is dried the Weight is removed, and the looking Glass is complete.

Excellent method of cleaning any kind of Glass. First rub the Glass well with Snuffs of Candles, clean it well from this, and rub it well over with good soft Lead. You are to rub lastly with good

Buff Leather, and your Work will look very beautiful.

Againſt Moths, Worms, &c. Dry the Herb Botris, ſtrew it among your Cloths, and neither Moth nor Worm comes near them.

To prevent the ſmoaking of Lamp Oil. Steep your Match or Cotton in Vinegar, and dry it well before you uſe it. Many Families have ſpoke much in praiſe of this.

The excellent Royal Liquid Blacking. Mix a ſufficient Quantity of good Lamp-black with an Egg, to give it a good Black, then take a piece of Sponge, dip it therein, and rub over the Shoes, &c. very thin, when dry rub them with a hard Bruſh, and they will look very beautiful. You are to take care the Shoes are firſt well cleaned with a hard Bruſh, otherwiſe they will not look near ſo beautiful.

Admirable way of cleaning Silver Plate. Put your Plate into ſome ſtrong Lee, made of Perl Aſhes, wherein half an Ounce of Cream of Tartar, and the like Quantity of Allum has been diſſolved. Set it over the Fire, let it boil five or ſix Minutes, then take out your Plate, let it dry either in the Sun, or by a Fire, and afterwards rub it with with a ſoft Leather, and Aſhes of burnt Wheat Straw. By this means the Plate looks like new, and remains ſo a long Time, But where Time won't permit

mit to do as above directed you may clean with the Ashes only.

To clean Jewels, Pearl, &c. There is nothing cleans any kind of Jewels like exceeding fine Smalt and Emery. You are to dip a fine Tooth-Brush into these Powders mixt together, and rub the Jewels therewith. Both Powders must be well dry'd. Pearls are to be washed with a strong Lee of burnt Tartar, and boil'd upon a warm Stove.

To clean old Silver Lace. Take Powder of Alabaster, put it into a dry Pipkin, and let it boil a Quarter of an Hour, then take it off the Fire, and when cold lay your Lace upon a cloth, and with a combrush, take up some of that Powder and rub the Lace therewith on both sides. Ox-Gall, or the Gall of a Jack, mixed with Water is very serviceable in cleaning either Gold or Silver Lace.

To make excellent Vinegar of Malt Liquor. To every 20 Gallons of Liquor add one Ounce of Cream of Tarter, and the like quantity of Allum, and Bay-Salt, mix these with a Gallon of the Drink, boiling hot, and put it hot into the Cask, cover the Bung-hole with a piece of brown Paper, and it will be fine Vinegar in a few Days. This Receipt has been often sold for five Shillings.

Spots very effectually taken out of either Silk, Linen or Woollen. Spirits of Turpentine twelve Drops, and the same quantity of Spirits of Wine; grind these

these with an ounce of Pipe-maker's Clay, and rub the Spots therewith: You are to wet the Composition, when you rub either Silk, Linnen, or Woollen with it, let it remain till dry, then rub it off, and the Spot or Spots will disappear. The Ingenious Dr. Godfrey says, that true Spirits of Salt is the only Thing to remove Iron Moulds from Linen, and Sal Almoniac, with Lime takes out the stains of Wine.

Chinese method of mending of China. Boil a piece of white Flint Glass in River Water five or six Minutes, beat it to fine powder, and grind it well with the white of an Egg, and it joins China without riveting, so that no art can break it again in the same place. You are to observe, the Composition is to be ground extremely fine, on a Painter's stone, this by the Royal Academy of Sciences, their last prize Secret.

To clean Ribbons, &c. Ribbons are to be first clean washed, then boiled in soft Water and Bran for a quarter of an Hour; afterwards wash them in Soap-suds, wherein a few drops of Spirits of Wine has been put; when clean rince them, and dry them in the Shade; iron them with a moderate hot Heater, and they will look very beautiful. Scarlet Cloaks are done the same way, only Hot-pressing does better than Ironing.

Excellent true British Ketchup. Take green Walnuts, beat them in a Marble Mortar, and strain out the

the Juice, let it ſtand twelve Hours, then take a Quart of the Juice that's fine, ſix Britiſh Herrings, and a little of the Herring Pickle, cut the Herrings ſmall and put them in a pan, and add to 'em a little Mace, about twenty Cloves, and half an Ounce of Jamaica Pepper; boil all together on a ſlow Fire for half an Hour, then ſtrain it through a Cloth, put it again into the Pan, and add to it twenty or thirty Shellots be tender, then put it into a baſon to cool, and when cold, let it run through a cloſe Cloth of its own accord, and it will take off all the Scum and Fat, and then bottle it for uſe. If green Walnuts are not to be had, make uſe of a pint of Walnut pickle, but in this caſe the Vinegar is to be omitted.

French way of Waſhing fine Lace or Linen. Take a Gallon of Furz-bloſſoms, and burn them to Aſhes, then boil them in ſix quarts of ſoft Water, this when fine, you are to uſe in Waſhing, with your Suds, as occaſion requires, and you will have the Linnen, *&c.* not only exceeding white, but it is done with half the Soap, and little trouble. This is verbatum from the Paris Magazine.

How to recover Black Cloth that is faded. Take Fig-tree Leaves, boil them well in Water, waſh your Cloth in it Milk warm, dry it in the Sun, and it will prove an excellent black.

How to make Braſs of a true Gold Colour. Take Sal Armoniac, mingle it in a Mortar with Spittle, till

till it becomes like a liquid Ointment; rub the Brass with it, put it on hot Coals, and when dry'd rub it well with a linnen Cloth, and it will be of a beautiful golden Colour.

How to give gilded Work a fine Colour. Take clean Salt and Brimstone, boil them togethe with a little Water in an Egg-shell, after taking away the inside Film; take care you do not give it too much Fire to burn the Shell, you are to rub this Liquid over your Gilding, and you will be well pleased with its effect.

Method of raising Mushrooms. Mr. Tournefort gives us a very curious Account of their Culture in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy, the substance of which is as follows. All the secret of raising Mushrooms speedily and in abundance, consists in ranging Balls of Horse-dung, about the bigness of your Fist, in Lines, at the distance of three or four Feet from each other, and at the Depth of one Foot under Ground, covering these over with Mould, and that again with Horse-dung. If this be done in April, in the beginning of August the pieces of Dung will begin to whiten and turn mouldy, being all covered with little Hairs or white Threads, branched and woven about the Straws whereof the Dung is composed. The Dung now looses its former excrementitious Smell, and spreads an admirable Odour of Mushrooms; and great plenty are

to

to be gathered from these Beds for four or five Years without further trouble.

To stain Pear-Tree Picture Frames a good Black. Boil Chip Logwood in clear Water, and rub the Frame three or four times over with it when hot; scour it when dry with Sand-paper, then give it two washes with tincture of Steel; Lastly clean it with a Linnen Cloth and Bees Wax, and it will be a beautiful Black.

To soften Ivory or Bones. Lay it for twelve Hours in Aqua Fortis, then three Days in the Juice of Beers, and it will become tender, and you may work it into what form you please. To harden it again, lay it in strong Vinegar.

To make a fine green Colour. Take a quarter of a Pound of common Verdigrease, beat it till it be as small as Dust; put it into a Pipkin, along with a Pint of white Wine Vinegar; then add a little white Argol in powder. Boil all over a gentle Fire, keeping it stirring till the Verdigrease be dissolved.

A curious Experiment by Convex, or Plano convex Glasses. Make choice of a Room that hath a North Light (though an East or West may do very well) and let it be made so dark, that no Light can come in but at the Hole where your Glass is to be placed, then make a Hole in the Shutter, about an Inch in Diameter or something more, and set open the case-

ment, if there be one, for there must be no Glass beyond the Hole; then fasten the Glass with its Centre to the Centre of the Hole, and at the Distance your Glass draws, hang up a white Sheet, then will whatever is without the Hole, and opposite to it, be represented in the Sheet with such exquisite exactness, as far surpasses the utmost skill of any Painter; for if the Sun shines brightly on the Objects, you will have the Colour of all things in their natural Paint; but if the Sun does not shine, the Colours will be hardly visible, and you must by all means prevent the Sun's shining near the Hole for then all things will be confus'd. Observe that all things appear inverted upon the Sheet, to remedy which, take a common Looking Glass, of twelve or fourteen Inches square, and hold it near or under the Chin, with an accute Angle to the Breast, and look down into it, and every thing will appear in their natural and erect positions, and this Reflection also from the Glass. gives it a Glaringness that is very surprizing, and makes it look like some magical prospect.

How to make Amber Varnish. Take a Pound of powdered Amber, melt it in an unglaz'd Vessel over a Charcoal Fire, and pour it, whilst fluid, upon an Iron plate, then powder it again when concreted, and afterwards dissolve it entirely in an unglaz'd Vessel of Earth, adding first to it Linseed Oil prepared and boiled with Letharge, and afterwards Spirits of Turpentine. With this incrust

your

your Veſſels of Wood, or Metals, and afterwards poliſh them, being firſt carefully and artfully dried.

The Tea-Tree; its growth in England; firſt Diſcovery by Chance, by the late ingenious James Macdonald, M. D. When I ſay a thing happens by chance, I mean no more, than that its cauſe is unknown: I am not ſo vain as to imagine that Chance itſelf can be the cauſe of any thing. The Caſe of the Painter, who unable to expreſs the Foam at the Mouth of a Horſe he had painted, threw his Sponge in Deſpair at the Piece, and, by *Chance*, did that which he could not before do by Deſign, is an eminent Inſtance of the Force of Chance. It is obvious what is here ment by Chance, that the Painter was not aware of the Effect, or that he did not throw the Sponge with ſuch a View. It is much the ſame Caſe with Regard to the Point I have in hand: I ſhould inform the Reader, that having accidentially *(or by Chance)* put a ſmall quantity of Arrack into a Cup wherein was about the third of an Ounce of Green Tea, in about nine Weeks after, to my very great ſurprize, I found the Cup ornamented with a Kind of buſhy Shrub. It is not very material whether I acquaint the Reader that I ſet out for the South of France the very Morning I put the Liquid to the Tea; but ſo it happened, and on my Return, found it in the condition I have already mentioned. I knew I left nothing of the Garden Kind in this Apartment, and I was ſurpriz'd to find one there: I made enquiry among my Servants,

and found them as ignorant of the Cauſe as myſelf. At length, a Relation who breakfaſted with me the Morning I put the Spirits to the Tea, re-minded me of it; and now I was ſatisfy'd how I came by my Curioſity. I began to inſpect into my little Shrub more nicely; drew it from the Cup and found the Moiſture quite ſpent: On my removing it, a Leaf and two ſmall kind of Berries dropp'd from the Shrub. It appeared to be in a declining ſtate, and the Moiſture quite exhauſted. I communicated the Affair to Sir *H. S.* and we jointly try'd various means to bring the Shrub to a greater Perfection; we buſy'd ourſelves for two Years; variety of means were us'd to gain our point, ſometimes in Hope, at others in Deſpair. It would tire the patience of the Reader to relate the various means made of to gain our Point; let it ſuffice, to give a Relation of the perfection we have brought it to. Fill a Pot with equal parts of Pigeon's and Sheep's Dung, well dry'd, ſifted and mixed; then put therein thirty or forty of the Berries you find in good Tea, of either Kind, and water it Morning and Evening with Lime-Water, wherein a few Drops of Spirits of Nitre and Arrack have been put, and by this means you will find it out in about a Fortnight, and continue its growth, in extreme hot Weather, near as faſt as Mint. Continue watering as above directed; When ripe, the Leaves will looſe their fine Green, and begin to fall, but you are now to gather them, dry them in the Sun, and it will be as good as the Tea it was taken from. This, I dare aver, is the greateſt Perfection the growth of

Tea

Tea was ever brought to in England. In Japan and Siam, this Tree or Shrub, affects Valleys and the Feet of Mountains, in a ſtony Soil. Its Seed is uſually ſown in Places expoſed to the South, and bears three Years after ſown. The Root reſembles that of the Peach-Tree, the Leaves are Green, longiſh at the Point, and pretty narrow, an Inch and a half long, and jagged all round. The Flower is much like that of the wild Roſe; the Fruit of different Forms, ſometimes round, ſometimes long, ſometimes triangular, of the ordinary Size of a Bean, containing two or three Peas, of a Mouſe-colour, including each Kernel, which Peas are the Seeds by which the Plant is propagated. The Tree is of various heights, from one Foot to an hundred; ſome there are, which two Men cannot Fathom; while others ſcarce exceed the feebleſt Shrub in a Garden. The beſt Time to gather the Leaves of Tea is while they are yet ſmall, young and juicy; and that Tea is beſt that is ſmalleſt, moſt brittle, (when dry'd) and lively colour'd.

Birdlime, its Preparation and Uſe. It is a viſcid Subſtance, prepared various Ways, and from various Materials; and is uſed in catching Birds, Mice, and other Vermin: That commonly uſed is made from Holly-bark, boil'd ten or twelve Hours; when the green Coat being ſeparated from the other, it is cover'd up a Fortnight in a moiſt place, and pounded into a tough paſte, that no Fibres of the Wood is left, and waſh'd in a running Stream till no Motes appear; then put it to Ferment four or five

five Days, and skim it as often as any thing arises. It may be then laid up for Use; in using it, a third part of Nut Oil, or any thin grease, is incorporated with it over the Fire.

The useful, new invented Black-lead Pencil, from the Paris A-la-main. Take what quantity you think proper of Red-Lead, melt the Metal from it, and then bury the Lead in fresh Horse Dung for twelve Days. It may afterwards be made up for Use.

Red Hair chang'd to a beautiful Brown. Black-Lead, and Black-Ebony Shavings, one Ounce each, let these boil an Hour in a Pint of clear Water, when fine, bottle it for Use. You are to wet a Comb in the Liquid, and Comb your Hair often therewith. To make the Hair black, add two Drams of Camphire to the Ingredients. This is the Liquid for changing Hair advertis'd at Half a Guinea a Bottle.

New Discoveries on Bees, of keeping them in Health and Vigour, and of increasing them. The following Observations are the Fruits of 25 Years diligent Labour and attention, and I flatter myself, that some of them will be found new and interesting. When the Trees begin to bloom, and the Flowers to display their Sweets, the diligent Bee usually commences its Forages on every Tree and Flower which yields a proper Aliment. Then take an old Hive with Remains of the Comb on the Sides, or,

if

if it has none, place some shreds of Wax towards the Roof of the Hives in several Places, and hold them a while over lighted Straw, that they may melt and spread about, you will find the Bees to work in such a Hive preferably to another, and that they will immediately build upon this Ground of Wax, which you have laid, that which they have gathered. Observe, that when their is a great deal of Wax, they lay it on towards the Centre, and when a little, on the Sides; they build their Comb perpendicularly from the Roof to the Floor, which the Heat increasing towards the bottom of the Hive, renders their Wax quite soft. They will not only make their symetrical Cells with the Wax of their own gathering, but also with that which has been supplied to them, this I know by frequent experience, having laid a piece of Wax in the Hive, and soon after nothing of it was to be seen. How much Wax a Bee can carry at once may be seen, especially in the first Weeks Work of a new Swarm appointed to form the Comb; in which they are so diligent, that they often drop somewhat of what they are bringing before they have secured it, and the Particles they thus drop are not unlike that kind of Dust which comes from Birds Feathers, except that they are whiter and more glossey. The young Swarms don't work at the Comb above a Fortnight, and if in the Interim Foul Weather should hinder their Forages. they spare neither their Works nor their Honey, but in a Course of fine Weather, they run up their Building with a surprising Celerity. In our Northern Climates four Months is all the

Space

Space that they work at the Honey, which is made at their Hives, whether it be little or much; but in hot Countries they have nine working Months. In the Months of February and March they may indeed gather from the Nut-Trees and other ſhrubs, therewith to make their Comb, and if they ſhould meet with any Bloſſom, and Drop of Honey on the Goosberry and Currant Buſhes, they either uſe it themſelves, or give it to their Young, which yet far ſhort of being a ſufficient Nouriſhment, but in the Months of April or May, when the Trees are in Bloſſom, they then find all the neceſſary Materials both for their Structures and Honey; the Months of June and July, are the moſt favourable; the wild and Garden Flowers, Trefoil, Oats, Barley, Peas, Vetches, and Cockle, from which they draw their beſt Honey and Nutriment, opening all their Treaſures to them: In thoſe Years when Cockle and Trefoil are ſcarce, no Swarm is produced, but with a Plenty of Honey, and numerous Swarms. Bees extract their Honey from all ſweet-ſmelling Flowers, as Roſes, Pinks, Violets, Orange and Lemon Flowers, and all others within their Reach: In Red Trefoils they are prevented by the Drones, who chiefly Furniſh themſelves with Honey from thence; but they make themſelves amends by ſecuring the Country, where, to any other Flowers they prefer the Tops of Turnips and Radiſhes, Cabbages and Colliflowers, &c. and when all theſe fail them, they fall upon the Branches and Flowers of Pumkins, where they diſguiſe themſelves ſo as to loſe the appearance of Bees. Bees are known to

nouriſh

nouriſh themſelves with the Juices of Flowers, which being convey'd into their little Bladders, is depoſited in their Cells, and cloſely covered with quite another Subſtance, as their Autumn and Winter ſtore. I have obſerved them to be very fond of the farinous Dew, which falls after the Sun is above the Horizon, and is ſometimes perceived to ſparkle on Oak and Plumb-tree Leaves, and one of theſe Leaves being put to the Tongue, one taſtes Liquor as ſweet as Honey; and this Liquor it is which Ripening in the Cells, becomes Honey: If a Bee at its Return be taken and opened, in its Bladder will be found a ſweet Juice, almoſt as liquid as Water; for did Bees ſip common Water, how would they refreſh themſelves in Winter, when confined within Doors? The beſt Weather for Bees is when it is hot and calm, with copious Dews, too much Wet hinders the Bees from their Excurſions from making Swarms, and beſides fills the Flowers with Water, in a warm ſpring they ravage the Buds of Hazels and Poplars, not that what they thus gather, and bring home about their Hinder-legs, ſerve them for Food, but they uſe it for hatching their young. A great deal of this is found in Summer-time in the Hives, but if the Hives be opened, and cleared in Autumn or Winter, or as is our Cuſtom, in Spring little or none is to be found, it is bitter ſo that it cannot be any Ailment to the Bees, accordingly it is left untouched in the Cells under any extremeties, however it is ſo conducing to their Increaſe, that if they have plenty of it, a forward and numerous Swarm may be depended on. Broom is

ſo great a dainty among Bees, that they ſpare no Pains in traverſing Woods and Heaths in queſt of it. The chief Cauſe of Wars among Bees, as among Men, beſides their natural Avidity, is Injuſtice and Violence, thus when they obſerve that it is hot Weather, and that their Forages do not anſwer they cruize about for Hives at a Diſtance from their own, ſeldom aſſaulting any in the Neighbourhood. They are alſo wiſe enough not to meddle with any that are ſtrongly garriſoned, but where they apprehend a Weakneſs they then attempt to force an entrance, if repulſed, they fly away for a Reinforcement, that is, they retreat and return in greater Numbers to their Attacks, which are ſo vigorous, and their Hive ſo ſtrongly defended, that the Entrance of the Hive is covered with the Slain. It is obſervable, that if the Queen, either of the Beſieger, or Beſieged, falls in the Action, the War is immediately at an End, the field of Battle is given up to the Enemies, a Diviſion of their Stores is made with them, and the Bees of the Hive either quit their antient Habitations, or a Coalition is made betwixt both parties to be but one People under the ſame Government. As ſome Prevention of the Deva ſtation of theſe Wars, the Hive muſt be opened after the return from the Battle, and the Remainder of the Honey taken out, that it may not be pillaged by the Enemy. Another Cauſe of theſe Wars is, when a Hive has been carried by the Enemies, the Bees, upon their Expulſion, attacting other Hives for a Settlement, for they never unite with their Enemies, unleſs upon the Loſs of their

Queen

Queen, while she remains they adhere to her, and never submit to Foreign yoke. Three Years successively my Hive had been attacked by new swarms as Emigrants, some have perished in the Enterprize, and others have been admitted to the Community. I remember one Day going to look upon my Hives, I found some of them besieged by a prodigious Number of Bees, with a great Humming in the Air, I concluded that these were Invadors, and the rather as my Hives had been cleared but a little before, and my Bees consequently could not have produced new Swarms. I left them to fight it out, not returning till towards Night, thinking by that Time Victory had declared itself on one side or other, and accordingly I heard no Humming, but at the Entrance of one Hive, which I lifted up to examine into the State of Affairs, then I plainly saw that a Swarm had settled itself among my Bees, for the Hive was so filled, that there was no room to put one Finger in, they live together in Harmony, uniting Forces to build the Comb, and in Whitsun-Holidays produced a new Swarm.

The Exepeditious or Fountain Pen; its Make and Use. This Pen is so contrived, as to contain a great Quantity of Ink, and let it flow by gentle Degrees, so as to supply the Writer a long Time, without necessity of taking fresh Ink, and is held in great Esteem amongst expeditious Writers. It consists of divers Pieces, A, B, C, of either Tin, or Brass; whereof the Middle Piece A carries the Pen, which is screw'd into the inside of a little Pipe, which a-

gain is ſolder'd to another Pipe, of the ſame Bigneſs as the Lid B, in which Lid is ſolder'd a Male-Screw, for ſcrewing on the Cover, as alſo for ſtopping a little Hole at the Place, and hindering the Ink from paſſing through it. At the other End of the piece A is a little Pipe, on the outſide whereof the Top cover C may be ſcrew'd. In the Cover there goes a Port-cragon, to be ſcrew'd into the laſt mentioned Pipe, in order to ſtop the End of the Pipe, into which the Ink is to be poured by a Funnel. To uſe the Pen, the cover B muſt be taken off, and the Pen a little ſhaken, to make the Ink run more freely.

Chimney; its beſt Form and Situation, and ſure Method to prevent Smoaking. The Parts of a Chimney are the Jambs or Sides, the Back or Hood, the Mantle-tree, reſting on the Jambs, the Tube or Funnel which convey's away the Smoak, the Chimney-piece or Moulding, on the Foreſide of the Jambs over the Mantle-tree, the Hearth or Fire-place. Palladio gives Directions for forming a Chamber Chimney after this Manner: Breadth on the inſide, 5 1 Half, 6 or 7 Foot, Height to the Mantle-tree 4, or 4 1 Half; Depth 2, or 2 1 Half Foot. And according to Wolfius, the Breadth of the Aperture, at Bottom to be the Height, as three to two, to the Depth, as four to two. In ſmall Apartments, the Breadth is three Foot, in larger five, in Bed-Chambers four, in ſmall Banquetting Rooms five 1 Half, in large ſix: But the Height never to exceed two 1 Half, leſt there be too much Room for

the

the Air and Wind, whereby the Smoak be driven down into the Room. Nor must the Height be too little, lest the Smoak miss its Way, and be check'd at first setting out. The same Author advises to have an Aperture, thro' which the external Air may on Occasion be let into the Flame, to drive up the Smoke, which the internal Air would otherwise be unable to do. The Mouth of the Tube, or that Part joined to the Chimney-back, Felibien orders to be a little narrower than the rest (and he is joined herein by Palladio, and other great Masters in the Art of Building) that the Smoak coming to be repelled downwards, and meeting with this Obstacle, may be prevented getting into the Room. Many Builders make the Funnel twisted, to prevent the Smokes descending so easily; but the surer Expedient is to make the Funnel narrower at Bottom than at top; the Fire impelling it upward more easily when contracted at Bottom; and in mounting, it finds more space to disengage itself, and therefore is not so apt to return into the Chamber. M. Lucar advises two Holes, or two Pipes, one over the other to be left in each side of the Chimney, one sloping upwards, the other downwards; and thro' these, says he, the Smoak cannot fail of passing in any position. He goes on in giving a great Number of instances of Chimneys built in this Manner, and absolutely affirms that they were all capable of discharging more than four times the Smoke that could possibly be produced in any one Chimney De l'Orm orders a Brass Ball full of Water, with one small Aperture, to be hung up in the Chimney,

a little

a little above the Height of the greateſt Flame: Here, as the Water grows hot, it will rarefy, and drive thro' the Aperture in a vapoury Stream, which will drive up the Smoak that would otherwiſe linger in the Funnel. In ſhort, ſmoaking Chimneys have proved ſo extremely troubleſome, that it has long employ'd ſeveral eminent Men, of our own and other Nations, to find out a Remedy for this great Evil, for the Cure of which we are greatly obliged to the late ingenious Dr. Diſaguliers. He ſays that the Engine invented by Monſieur Daleſme conſumes the Smoke of all Sorts of Wood, and that ſo totally, as the moſt curious Eye cannot diſcover it in the Room, nor the niceſt Noſe ſmell it, tho' the Fire be made in the middle of the Room. This Engine conſiſts of ſeveral Iron Hoops, four or five Inches Diameter, which ſhut into one another, and this is placed on a Trevet. Monſieur Daleſme aſſirms, it will immediately diſperſe the Smoke and Smell from the moſt fœtid Things, as a Coal ſteep'd in Cat's Piſs, &c. which ſtinks abominably when taken out of the Fire. And Dr. Diſaguliers, ſo greatly approved of this Engine, that he, in ſome Caſes, gave it the Preference to the Machine of his own Invention, which was to fix one or two Trunks in a Chimney (a little above the part the Flame commonly aſcends to) according to the Size of the Chimney, and the Quantity of conſumed therein. Theſe Trunks are to be cut at the End next the Fire in the Manner of the End of a Flute the Performer puts in his Mouth when he is playing. It is in ſmall Fire Places, to be left

open

open at the End, about an Inch, and in larger ones two Inches, and ſhould have a Bolt or Slider, to ſlip backwards or forwards, as occaſion requires. For Inſtance, in Caſe the Fire is clear, the Bolt or Bolts may be both clos'd; becauſe were they open at this Time, it would be a means of cauſing a larger Fire than might be required, occaſion'd by the extraordinary Draught, but where the Fire is dull and Smoaky; the Bolt may be opened more or leſs to diſcharge the Smoke that otherwiſe might become troubleſome, and this it will do, let the Quantity be ever ſo great, or the Quality ever ſo diſagreeable. There have been a Multitude of Experiments to prove the Efficacy of theſe kind of Trunks: Suppoſing a Room to be filled with Smoke of the moſt troubleſome Kind, and that the End of one of theſe Trunks was let into the Room thus filled with Smoke (by making a Hole in the Wall) in ſuch Caſe, the Smoke would be drawn off in leſs than a Minute's Time. But it muſt be obſerſerved, that the Trunk ſhould be at leaſt a Yard and Half long, about four Inches ſquare Inſide, and the Slit or Mouth, in the Room, full two Inches wide

Fire Eating, &c. by what Means it is performed. As we have lately had ſeveral who have procured the Attention and wonder of the Publick by eating Fire, walking on Fire, waſhing their Hands in melted Lead, *&c.* I imagine it will not be diſagreeable to inform my Readers by what Means theſe ſeeming ſurprizing Feats are done, which I have

have from the Journal des Scavens, in the following Words: Mr. Richardson's (a very celebrated Fire Eater) Secret consisted in a pure Spirit of Sulphur, wherewith he rubbed his Hands, and the Parts that were to touch the Fire, which burning and cauterizing the Epidermis, hardened and enabled the Skin to resist the Fire. And Amb. Pare assures us, he had tried on himself, that after washing the Hands, or other Parts, in a Person's own Urine, or with Ungentum Aureum, any one may safely wash them in melted Lead. He adds, that by only washing his Hands in the Juice of Onions, he could bear a red-hot shovel on them, while it distilled Lard. And this corresponds exactly with the modern Race of Fire-Eaters.

Singing Birds; the Way to bring them to a great Perfection, By that famous German, Lewis de Burgh. There is neither Lark, Linnet, Bull Finch nor Gold Finch, says this famous Foreign Bird Fancier, but what is to be brought to as great a Perfection in Song as the Canary-Bird: Though the English will not take the Pains a German does, they love to sleep, while the German is tuning his Pipe, and instructing the feather'd Songster. There is more to be done with a Lark from two to three o'Clock, than can be done in many Months in the Day time, or when the least Noise, or Sound is to be heard but from the Instructor: Every Thing should be quiet but the Master, as it is with the human Kind, so it is with the Feather'd; a good Master often, makes a good Scholar; and a good Tutor seldom

fails

fails of making a good Bird. I ſay begin with your Birds when all is quiet; they will then take much more Notice of what you endeavour to teach them. The Age for beginning to inſtruct, ſhould not exceed three Months; I ſometimes begin ſooner, and ſeldom ſtay leſs than an Hour with each Bird. I ſometimes uſe my Pipe, ſometimes whiſtle; ſometimes ſing, but whichſoever I uſe moſt, I ſeldom fail to bring up Birds to pleaſe to a great Degree, inſomuch that I have often ſold a Lark for two Guineas, a Linnet for one Guinea, a Bull Finch, when it could Pipe finely, from five to ten Guineas and a Gold Finch from one to two Guineas. In ſhort, the Whole of bringing up a Bird to ſing well depends intirely on viſiting him early, and Furniſhing him (the laſt Thing before you leave him) with what he is to eat for the Day. Water he ſhould never want in his Fountain, nor ſmall Gravel at the bottom of his Cage, but ſhort allowance in Eating is abſolutely neceſſary to make him a good Songſter, when I come to him in the Morning, he is glad to ſee me (ſuppoſing him hungry, ſays the German) he will ſoon begin to talk to me, and bid me welcome. At my firſt Approaching my Bird. I very often give him three or four grains of Rice that have been ſteeped in Canary, I ſometimes add a little Saffron or Cochineal to the Liquid, according as I find my Bird in Health, and I ſeldom fail of being rewarded with a Song for my Pains. In the general way of feeding the Lark, I give a ſmall Quantity of bruiſed Rice with Egg and Bread, and now and then a few Hemp-ſeeds, and that Bread

is far the beſt for them, that is prepared after the manner of the Cock-bread, to which I refer you. The ſmaller Birds I feed with Rape-ſeed, and very little Canary, it being apt to make them grow very fat and dull: I give theſe likewiſe at times a few Grains of bruiſed Rice, it doing them abundance of Service, and moſt aſſuredly prevents their falling into a Scowering, which is the Death of many a fine Bird: Thoſe Birds that are accuſtomed to this Way of Feeding, ſeldom are troubled with what is call'd the Pip, ſhed their Feathers with far more eaſe than other Birds, are in general much prone to Singing, and have a more agreeable note than Birds that have not been trained up after this Manner. The Reader is to obſerve, that when I order Grains of bruiſed Rice to be given, I always expect that the Rice has been firſt ſoaked in Canary; and afterwards dryed carefully, tho' giving a Bird now and then a few Grains, while they are moiſt with this Excellent Liquor, does mighty well, but it is not conſtantly practiſed: The Rice is only to be groſly bruiſed ſo as to make it tender, and conſequently eaſier to be eaten by the Bird. I have obſerved many People in England, give their Birds Loaf Sugar, but it is a great Fault, I adviſe in its Place, either a Small Lump of Salt, or now and then, a Drop or two of Spirits of Nitre in their Water. If you proceed, ſays this Author, according to theſe Directions, you'll find your Birds will equal thoſe of the Germans, or any other Nation. This is tranſlated from a favourite Tract in the German Language, bearing the Name of Lewis de

Burgh,

Burgh, and is held in great Esteem by the English as well as Foreigners.

How to colour an old Gold Chain, so as to look like new. Take Urine, dissolve therein Sal-armoniac, boil the Chain in this Liquid, and it will look extremely Beautiful.

How to brighten Spots in Gilding. Take Allum, boil it in clean Water, put your Work into it, and it will restore the Colour again, and remove the Spots.

A Wood Glue, which stands Water. You are to mix up common Glue with Linseed-Oil, or Varnish, and apply it to places to be glued together, after they have been warm'd, and when thorough dry, Water will do no damage to your Work.

Another excellent Glue. Take Isinglass and common Glue, soak them over Night in strong Brandy, then dissolve them over a Coal Fire, and add thereto a small quantity of Chalk in fine Powder.

Another very useful Glue. Take Sal-armoniac, Sandarac and Gum-laces, soak and dissolve them in strong Brandy, over a gentle Heat, and put to them a little Turpentine, when all is dissolved, then pour the Solution over Isinglass and common Glue, and in a close Vessel, dissolve it over a slow Fire, add to it a little Glass Dust, and when you have brought it to a proper Temper it is fit for Use.

A good Water Cement. Take one Pint of Ninium or Red Lead, and two parts of Lime; mix them well together with Whites of Eggs.

Stone-Glue, whereby you may glue either Stone, or Glaſs. Take white Flint-Stone Powder, which is dry and finely ſeared; then take white Roſin, melt it in an Iron or Earthen Pipkin, ſtir the Powder in it, till it is like a thick Paſte; warm the Glaſs, or what you deſign to Glue together; afterwards gild the Places, or Joinings, and it will add a great Beauty.

To imitate Marble. Take Plaiſter of Paris, quick Lime, Salt, Ox-blood, and Stones of different Colours; alſo Pieces of Glaſs all beat to a Powder, and mix up to the Conſiſtence of Paſte with either Vinegar, Beer or ſour Milk, and then lay it into Tables, Pillars, *&c.* let it ſtand till it is thorough dry, then rub it firſt with a Pomice, and Poliſh it with Tripoli; give the finiſhing Stroke by rubbing it over with Leather and Oil.

Another Method of imitating Marble. Make Paſte of pulveriz'd Plaiſter of Paris, and Size of Parchment; mix with it as many colours as you pleaſe, ſpread it with a Towel over a Board, and when dry, proceed as before.

How to clean Alabaſter, or white Marble. Beat Pomice Stones to an impalpable Powder, and mix it up with Verjuice; let it ſtand thus for two Hours;

Hours; then dip in it a Sponge, and rub the Marble or Alabaſter therewith; waſh it with a Linnen Cloth, and freſh Water, and dry it with Linnen Rags.

How to prepare Moulds. Take fine Goldſmiths Sand, mix it with Lamp-black, and temper with Linſeed Oil, the Sand ſhould be very dry.

Another way to prepare Moulds. Prepared Clay; Plaiſter of Paris, half the Quantity, the like of white Starch, mix'd with the Whites of Eggs and Gum Arabick to a Paſte.

Againſt Ruſt, Spots, &c. in Iron. Crucible Powder, ſifted Emery, and Silver Oar, all in fine Powder, add thereto the beaten Scales of Iron; and the ruſty parts with Leather dipped therein.

Choice Varniſh which cannot be hurt by Wet. Take Gum Cadall, beat it fine, put it into a Glaſs, and pour of high rectified Spirits of Wine over it four Inches, cloſe the Phial with a Bladder, ſet it 24 Hours in an Oven to diſſolve the Gum, and put it in Baln. Mar. till the Spirits and Gum are incorporated.

Fine Italian Varniſh. Take high rectify'd Spirits and Gum-laces diſſolved in a Phial in Sand Heat, tie a Bladder over the Phial, and if it bubbles, prick the Bladder to give it vent: the Spirits ſhould be four Inches above the Gum.

To

To Japan with Gold, Glass, or any other metallic Spangles. Lay on your Work with Lack-varnish; then Grind Cologn Earth and Gambooge with the same, this Varnish must be white and clear; with that Colour lay your Work once or twice over, let it dry, then varnish it over, and sift on the Gold-dust, &c. you intend to use, give several Lays of Varnish, polish with Dutch Rushes, next with Tripoli and sweet Oil, and you may attempt a Varnish after for Beauty.

To prepare a blue Colour from Verdigrease. Take Sal-armoniac and Verdigrease, equal Quantities; mix well with Water of Tartar, into a Paste, put this into a Phial, which should be stopped close; let it stand several Days and you will have a fine blue Colour.

To make Venice Sky Blue. Quick Lime one Pound mix and work it with sharp white Wine Vinegar into Dough, let it stand for Half an Hour, and, when hard pour more Vinegar to it, in order to make it soft; when done, add two Ounces of pulveriz'd fine Indigo, mix it first well together, then set it into a Glass Vessel for 20 Days under Horse-dung, after which Time view the Colour, and, if not to your Liking, continue it longer under the Horse-dung.

How to make Indian Ink. Take black Horse-beans, and burn them to a Powder, then mix them up with Gum-arabic Water, and bring them to a Mass

Mass which press in a Mould, made for that purpose, and let it dry.

An Excellent Water for taking out Spots in Cloth, Stuff, &c. Spring Water a Quart, put into it a little Pot-ashes, about the Quantity of a Walnut, and a Lemon cut in small Pieces, mix this well together, and let it stand 24 Hours in the Sun; then strain it through a Cloth, and Bottle the clear Liquid up for Use. It takes out all sorts of Spots in any Kind of Thing; wash the Place where the Spot was (after being taken out) with fair Water. This Liquid is preferable to the Balls for taking out Spots inserted in this Book.

How to make the Thunder Powder. Three parts Salt-petre, two parts Salt of Tartar, one part Sulphur pounded together: Sixty Grains melted in a Spoon, and warmed over a Candle, goes off like Thunder.

To make the luminous Phosphorus. Take an earthen Dish, which is not glaz'd, about half an Inch thick, and make a sort of Paste of Spirit of Nitre and pulveriz'd Chalk, well stirred together; of this take the bigness of a Shilling; put it into the Plate, and set it on the fire under a Muffel (where it will bubble very much) to Dry, when thorough Dry, take it out, let it cool, and mix it up again with Spirits of Nitre. This do six or eight Times, and it is finished. After it is cold, hold it a little while against

againſt a Candle, and ſhewing it in a dark Place, it gives a ſurprizing Light.

A Philoſophical Tree. Fine Silver one Ounce. Æquae-fortis and Mercury each four Ounces, in this diſſolve your Silver in a Phial, put therein a Pint of Water, cloſe your Phial, and you'll have a curious Tree ſpring forth in Branches, which grows daily.

To repreſent the four Elements. Firſt, tincture in a Phial, good Spirits of Wine with Terra Solis Air, then take well rectified Oil of Turpentine, which you are to tincture with Saffron and red Ox-tongue Root for Fire, Oil of Tartar, to which you are to add a little Ultamarine, to colour it like (Sea or Water) and to repreſent the Earth, take a little Smalt. This you may ſhake together, and after you have let it ſtand a ſmall Time, every thing will take its place again, for they will never unite.

Spaniſh Varniſh for Books, &c. A Pint of high rectify'd Spirits of Wine, of clean Gum Sandarac four Ounces, clear Oil of Spike one Ounce; pound the Sandarac, ond put it into the Spirits of Wine, and then into the Oil of Spike; let it ſtand till it is diſſolved and ſettled.

Colours of general Uſe in Painting.

For White. Uſe White-lead, Flake-wike, Muſſel-ſilver.

For

For Blue. Indigo, Blue-lake, Blue-verditer, Smalt, Ultramarine, Lamas, Blue.

For Red. Vermilion, Red-oaker, Lake, Carmine.

For Green. Sap-green, Verdigreaſe, Terra-verde.

For Yellow. Yellow-oaker, Maſticot, Dutch-pink, Gambooge, Naples-yellow, Shell-gold.

For Brown. Brown-oaker, Chimney-ſoot of Wood-fire, Cologn-earth, Umber.

For Black. Lamp-black, Ivory-black, Sea-coal, Indian-black.

Dying in General.

Firſt, Carnation Colour for either Silk or Worſted. Take to each Pound of Silk, Ribbons, *&c.* four Handfuls of Wheaten-bran, put it into two Pails of Water, boil it, put it into a Tub, and let it ſtand all Night, then take half the Quantity of that Water, put into it half a pound of Allum, a Quarter of a pound of red Tarter (in fine Powder) and half an Ounce of fine Powder'd Curcumi, boil them together, and ſtir them about well with a Stick; after boiling a Quarter of an Hour, take the Kettle off the Fire, put in the Silk, and cover the Kettle cloſe to prevent the Steam from flying out, leave it thus for three Hours, then rince your Silk in Cold Water, beat and ring it on a Wooden-pin, and hang it up to dry. Then take a Quarter of a pound of Gall-nuts, beat them fine, and put the powder thereof into a Pail of River Water, boil it for one Hour, then take off the Kettle,, and when you can bear your Hand therein, put in your Silk,

and let it lay therein an Hour, then hang it up to dry. When dry, if you would proceed to a Crimson Colour, weigh to each Pound of Silk three Quarters of an Ounce of Cochineal, which beat to a fine Powder, and sift it through a fine Hair Sieve, then put it in the Pail, with the remaining Lee, and having mix'd it well, pour it into a Kettle, and when it boils, cover it well to prevent any Dust coming to it; add three Ounces of Tartar, in fine Powder, let it boil for a Quarter of an Hour, then take it off the Fire, let it cool a little, and put in the Silk, stirring it round in order to prevent its being clouded. It is to be wring'd and beat with a Stick, and then rinced in hot Lee of Newcastle Soap.

To dye a Violet Colour. Boil your Silk in Bran and Allum, as before directed; put clear Water in your Copper, and to every Pound of Silk, put one Pound of Galls, and one Ounce and Half of Cochineal finely powder'd, and one Ounce of Gum-arbic, boil it together like the Crimson Red, leave it all Night, and next Morning take out your Silk and rince it in fair Water.

To dye Linen, or Yarn of a lasting Violet Colour. Take one Pound of Tartar, half a Pound of Allum, two Ounces of Fernambuca, and half an Ounce of Salt-petre, boil them together; then let them cool a little, and put in your Yarn, let it soak for four Hours, keeping the Dye hot, but not boiling, then rince and dry them.

To

To dye Linnen Black. Take Filings of Iron, wash them, and add to them the Bark of an Elder-Tree; boil them up together, and dip your Linen therein.

Black for Wollen. Take one Ounce and half of Sal-armoniac, with this boil your Stuff gently for an Hour, turning it all the while, then take it out and let it cool. Or Take one Pound and half of Vitriol, and a Quarter of a Pound of Shumach; boil your Stuff therein for an hour, cool and rince it, and it will be a good Black.

A fine Carnation Colour. Take one Ounce of Tartar, Starch and Lemon-Juice of each half an Ounce, and Cream of Tartar a Quarter of an Ounce, boil them together in fair Water, adding a Quarter of an Ounce of Curcumi, put in half an Ounce of Cochineal, and a little after, one Ounce of Æqua-fortis, in which you have dissolved a Quarter of an Ounce of Pewter, and then put in your Silk.

To dye Silk a Straw Colour. Put into a clean Copper to each Pound of Silk two Pounds of Fustic, let it boil for an Hour, then put in six Ounces of Gall, let it boil together half an Hour longer; the Silk being allum'd and rinc'd is turned about in this Colour, then take it from the Kettle and wring it out, dip it in Pot ash Lee, and wring it out again, then put it into the Copper, let it soak a whole

Night, and in the Morning rince, beat it out, and hang it dry.

Fine Orange Colour. Soak the white Silk in Allum Water, then take two Ounces of Orleans Yellow, put it over Night in Water, together with one Ounce of Pot-aſhes, boil it up, add to it after boiling half an Hour, one Ounce of powder'd Curcumi, ſtir it with a Stick, and after a little while, put your Allum'd Silk into it for two or three Hours, according to what Height you would have your Colour; then rince it out in clean Soap-ſuds, till it looks clear, and afterwards clear it out in fair Water.

To dye a Gold Colour. Having firſt dy'd your Silk yellow, then take to each Pound one Ounce of Fiſet-wood, or Yellow-chips, and of Pot-aſhes the Quantity of a Bean; boil this for half an Hour then put in your Silk, and turn it till it is to your Liking.

To ſet a Blue Vat. Take half a Buſhel of clean Beech-aſhes, well ſifted, and of this make a Lee with three Pails of River, or Rain Water, pour it into a Tub, and put in two Handfuls of Wheaten-bran, two Ounces of Madder, the like Quantity of white Tartar, finely powdered, one pound Pot-aſhes, and half a pound of Indigo powdered, ſtir it well together, once every twelve Hours for 14 Days following, till the liquid appears green on your Fingers, and then it is fit to dye; however

ever, when ready, ſtir it every Morning, and cover it when you have done. When you are going to dye Silk, firſt waſh the Silk in a freſh warm Lee, wring it out and dip it in the Vat, you may dye it what ſhade you pleaſe, by holding it longer or ſhorter. When the Colour is to your Mind, wring the Silk, and having another Tub ready at hand with clear Lee, rince therein your Silk, then waſh and beat it in fair Water, and hang it to dry. When the Vat is waſted fill it with Lee, but if it grows too weak, ſupply it with half a Pound of Pot-aſhes, the like quantity of Madder, a handful of Bran, and half a handful of white Tartar, let it ſtand eight Days, ſtirring it every twelve Hours, and work it again.

The valuable Fire Ball; Manner of making it; and its great Uſe in Families. Take a Ton of ſoft mellow Clay, that will work well, and is free from Stones, to this Clay is to be ſifted three or four Buſhels of ſmall Sea-Coal, and this is to be well mix'd with the Clay, in the manner the Labourer works his Mortar: Having thus done, it may be made into ſuch ſiz'd Lumps that will beſt ſuit your Fire-grate, I have commonly ſeen them in Countries where they are acquainted with their Uſe, about three or four Inches ſquare, tho' they may be made either large or ſmall, according to the Quantity of Fire you ſtand in need of: When made into Lumps it will be neceſſary to lay them in a Shed, or Barn to dry for Uſe, as they burn much better than when newly made and wet, but

in

in case you are obliged to use them immediately, it is very proper to lay a few of these Balls either behind, or near the Fire, where they get dry very soon. When your Fire burns clear, place three or four, or more of these Balls in the Front of your Fire, as you do large Coals, and you'll soon find the Benefit you receive from them, for they not only burn exceeding clear, without the least Smoke, but give a far greater Heat than the best Coals you can get. The charge of the Load of Clay will not exceed 3s, the Labourer for making up about 1s 6d. Coals work'd in the Clay (supposing them at 12d. a Bushel) 5s. It appears that the whole Charge of making up the Ton of Clay, with the Coals, does not exceed 10s. tho' the Balls are preferable to, and will do more Service than a Chaldron of the best Sea Coals. Those who incline to make use of this cheap way of keeping a good and wholesome Fire, are to take Notice, that the Balls are not to be laid on till the Fire burns clear and well, and then they will give great Satisfaction. This is choice Fuel to burn in Chimneys inclinable to Smoke. See the Cure for Smoaking Chimneys.

Game Cocks, their Shape, Colour, Courage, &c. accurately described. Their Shape should neither be large nor small, but of a midling size, when too small, Weakness may justly be suspected, and on the other Hand, the large Cock is generally speaking very unactive, and often hard to match: It is for this Reason, I always prefer that of a Middle

Size,

Size, he frequently proves both ſtrong and nimble, which are both valuable Articles.

His Head. Should be ſmall.

His Eye. Large and quick.

His Back. Strong, crook'd, and big at ſetting on.

Colour. Suitable to the Plume of his Feathers, whether black, yellow, or reddiſh, &c.

Beam of his Leg: Should be very ſtrong, and agreeable to his Plume, blue, grey, or yellow.

Spurs. Rough, long and ſharp, a little bending and turning inward.

Signs If a Cock's neck be inveſted with a ſcarlet Complection, he is ſtrong, luſty, and courageous but on the contrary, if pale and wan, it denotes the Cock to be weak, and defective in Health. If his Colour be either grey, black, yellow, or red, with a black breaſt, it is well, not but there are other colour'd Piles that prove extremely good, which you may find out by Practice and Obſervation; but thoſe mentioned, long Experience has prov'd to be the beſt: The py'd Pile may paſs indifferently, but the White and Dun are rarely found good. A Cock's Courage may be known by his upright ſtanding, ſtately tread in Walking, and frequent Crowing while in the Pens; theſe, ſays *Markham*, are ſure ſigns of a true Breed. He adds that a good Cock ſhould be ſtrong ſhap'd, of good Colour, of true Valour, with Heel ſharp and ready. His Sharpneſs of Heel is known by frequent Obſervations in Fighting; when upon every Riſing he ſo hits, as to extract Blood from his Opponent,

gilding

gilding his Spurs continually, and every Blow threatening immediate Death to his Adverſary. A ſharp heel'd Cock, though he be ſomething falſe, is better than a true one with a falſe Heel; and the Reaſon is this; the one fights long, but ſeldom wounds, the other carries a Heel ſo fatal, that every Moment produceth expectation of the Battle's Concluſion, tho' he is not ſo hardy as to endure the utmoſt Hewing ſo commonly, there is little Occaſion for it, being a quick Diſpatcher of his Buſineſs: Should your Cock prove both hardy and narrow-heel'd, he is then the beſt you can make choice of.

The proper Hen for a true Breed. The Hen ſhould be either black, brown, ſpeck'd, grey, griſſel, or yellowiſh; if tufted on the Crown, the better; and if ſhe has the addition of Weapons, it adds much to her Excellency. Her Body ſhould be large and well poked behind for the production of large Eggs, Obſerve how ſhe behaves herſelf to her Chickens, whether friendly or forwardly, and take ſpecial Notice of her Carriage and Deportment among other Hens, if ſhe receives Abuſes from them without Revenge, or ſhew any thing of Cowardice, value her not, for you may aſſure yourſelf her Chickens will prove very indifferent. A right Hen of the Game, from a Dunghill Cock, will bring very good Chickens, but the beſt Cock from a dunghill Hen will never get a Bird that is fit for the Game, therefore, if you intend to make a good Breed, get good Hens to your Cocks.

Beſt Seaſon for Breeding. Is from the Encreaſe of the Moon in February, to the Encreaſe of the ſame in March. Let her neſt be ſo placed, that ſhe may not be diſturbed at the Sight of any other Fowl, which frequently ſo raiſeth her cholar, that the Eggs are in great Danger, let the compoſure of her Neſt be made of ſoft ſweet Straw, and let it ſtand in ſome warm Place, for ſhe is a very tender Bird. You are to obſerve whether ſhe turn her Eggs often, if not, you are to aſſiſt her therein. And that ſhe may not rove too far from her Eggs, take care to ſupply her with neceſſary Food, let her likewiſe have freſh Water, Sand, Gravel, and Aſhes, finely ſifted, that ſhe may trim herſelf at her Pleaſure in the Place where ſhe ſits. Hens commonly hatch their Chickens after 21 Days: Obſerve in the hatching to take thoſe newly hatched, and wrapping them in Wool, keep them warm by the Fire ſide till the reſt are diſcloſed: Being all hatch'd, put them under the Hen, and beſure to keep her warm and ſuffer neither her nor her Chickens to ſtraggle abroad till three Weeks old at leaſt: The Room wherein they walk ſhould be boarded, all other Floors being too moiſt and cold. After a Month old, they ſhould walk in ſome green Place that they may have the Benefit of feeding on Worms, and now and then to ſcower themſelves with Graſs and Chickweed, but be careful they come not near puddles, or filthy Places, for they ingender in Birds of this Nature venomous Diſtempers, which often prove fatal, for the prevention of ſuch Maladies, by way of Antidote, give them every Morning be-

fore they range abroad, the Blades of Leeks chop'd or minced ſmall, and mingled among their uſual Diet, it will likewiſe be requiſite to perfume their Room with burnt Penny-royal or Roſemary. This is a neceſſary courſe to take till their Sexes are diſtinguiſhable: and as ſoon as the Comb and Wattles are diſcernable, or plainly viſible to the Eye, cut them away, and anoint the ſore part with freſh Butter till it be whole.

The Time of Separation of the Cock-chickens. Is when they begin to fight with and peck one another, till which Time you may let them walk with the Hen promiſcuouſly together, but afterwards let their Walks be apart, and that Walk is beſt where he may ſecurely and privately enjoy his Hens, without the Diſturbance and Annoyance of other Cocks, for which purpoſe, Walks at Windmills, Water-mills, Lodges in Parks, *&c.* are very good. Let the place of Feeding be as near as you can on ſoft dry Ground or Boards, for if the place be hard, it will ſo weaken and blunt their Beaks, that they will be unable to hold faſt, When the Cock is in his Walks, give him ſome white Corn, and now and then a white Bread Toaſt, ſteeped in Drink or Man's Urine, which will both ſcower and cool him.

Number of Hens proper to go with one Cock. Let not above three Hens walk with a Cock; for ſhould you ſuffer more, he will tread too much, by reaſon of the Heat of their Nature; and by often treading they

they will consume their Strength, and become so debilitated, that though they have Courage enough, yet they have not Strength to perform their Parts as they ought to do in a Battle.

Improper Time for Crowing. If your Chickens frequently crow before six Months old, or unseasonably, and their crowing is clear and loud, fit them for either Pot, or Spit, for they are infalliable Signs of cowardice and Falshood. The true Game Cock is long before he obtains his Voice, and when he has got it, he observes his Time to the greatest Nicety.

Proper Age for Fighting. A Cock should not fight till he is compleat and perfect in every Member, and that is not till he is two Years old, to fight him before, while his Spurs are tender, is great Folly, you may then probably know his Valour and Courage, but you cannot know his real Worth and Goodness.

The proper Roosting-Perch. Take care, that your Cock's Roosting-Perch be not too small in the Gripe, or so ill placed, that he cannot sit without straddling, or if it be crooked it is bad, for by these means, a Cock will be uneven heel'd, and consequently no good Striker, for know that a Perch often makes or marrs a Cock; to remedy or prevent such Faults, is to have in your Roost a row of little Perches, about eight Inches in Length, and ten Inches from the Ground, that the Cock may with

more Facility aſcend, and being up, forced to keep his Legs near together, and that Cock which ſits cloſe, is ſurely a narrow Striker. Let the Foot-ſtool of the Perch be round and ſmooth and the Ground underneath the Perch be ſoft, otherwiſe, when he leaps down, he will be apt on a rough and hard Ground to hurt his Feet, inſomuch that they will grow knotty and gouty.

The Manner of Dieting and Ordering a Cock for Battle. The knowing Cockers are very cautious how they divulge their Secrets of Dieting, as on that the winning or looſing a Battle chiefly depends; the beſt Cock undieted, is unable to encounter the worſt that is dieted; but let others be as ſparing as they pleaſe of their Experience and Obſervations, for my Part, I ſhall be free and not conceal any Thing that tend to the Propagation of the Art of Cock-fighting.

Time of taking up Cocks. The Time of taking up your Cocks is about the latter end of Auguſt, for from that Time, till the latter End of May, Cocking is ſeaſonable, and in Requeſt the Summer Seaſon being improper, by reaſon of its great Heat. Having taken them up, view them well, and ſee that they are ſound, hard Feathered, and full Summed; that is, having all their Feathers Compleat; then put them into ſeveeal Pens, having a moving Perch therein, to ſet it at which corner you think moſt convenient: Keep your Pens clean,

clean, and let not your Cocks want either Meat or Water.

Manner of Feeding for the first four Days. The first four Days after your Cock is penn'd, feed him with crumbs of old Manches, cut into square bits, about a handful at a Time, and feed three times a Day therewith, and Sun-rising, about Noon, and at Sun-setting, and let his Water be both cold and clear.

Manner of Sparring. Having fed your Cock thus four Days, or so long till you think he hath purged himself of his Corn, Worms, Gravel, and other coarse Feeding, then, in the Morning, take him out of the Pen, and let him sparr a while with another Cock, which is done after this Manner: Cover your Cocks Heels with a pair of Hots, made of Rolls of Leather, so covering the Spurs, that they cannot bruise or wound one another, and then setting them down on Straw in a Room, or Grass abroad, let them fight sometime, but don't let them draw Blood of one another: This Exercise heateth and chafeth their Bodies, and it breaketh the Fat and the Glut that is within them, and adapt it for Purgation.

Manner of Sweating a Cock. Having sparred as much as is sufficient, which you may know when you see them pant and grow weary; then take them up, and taking of their Hots, give them a Sweat after this Manner: Put them in a deep Straw Baskets,

kets, made for the Purpoſe, or for Want of them, take a couple of Cocking-Bags, fill theſe with Straw halfways, put in your Cocks ſeverally, and cover them over with Straw to the Top, then ſhut down the Lids, and let them ſweat, but do not forget to give them firſt ſome white Sugar-candy, chop't Roſemary, and Butter, mingled and incorporated together; let the Quantity be about the Bigneſs of a Walnut, by ſo doing you will cleanſe him of his Greaſe, increaſe his Strength, and prolong his Breath.

When to be taken from their Sweating-Places, and what to be done. Towards four or five o'Clock in the Evening, take them out of their Stoves, and having lick'd their Eyes and Head with your Tongue, put them into their Pens, and having filled their Troughs with ſquare-cut Manchet, piſs therein, and let them feed whilſt the Urine is hot, for this will cauſe their Scowering to work, and will wonderfully cleanſe both Head and Body.

The Manner of making Cock-Bread. You are now to diet your Cocks with the following Bread: Take of fine Wheat meal and Oatmeal flour of each one Gallon, and kneed them into a ſmall Paſte, with Ale, the Whites of half a Score of Eggs and ſome Butter, having wrought the Dough very well, make it into broad thick cakes, and when they are four Days old, cut them into ſquare Pieces; I will not adviſe you to uſe (as is the cuſtom with ſome) Liquorice, Anniſeeds, or other hot Spices among your aforeſaid

aforesaid Ingredients, for they will make a Cock so hot at the Heart, that towards the end of the Battle, he will be suffocated and overcome with his own heat. In short that Food is best which is most agreeable to his own natural Feeding.

The second Day after Sparring. Take your Cock into a green close, and having a Dunghill Cock in your Arms, shew it him, and then run from him, that thereby you may entice him to follow, you permitting him to have now and then a Blow, and thus chace him up and down about half an Hour, when he begins to pant, being well heated, take him up, carrying home, and give him this Scowering: Take half a Pound of fresh Butter, and beat it in a Mortar with the Leaf Herb of Grace, Hyssop, and Rosemary, till they all look like a green Salve, give him thereof a piece as big as a Walnut, and then feed him as before, till Evening, and continue his Feed according to former Prescription. The next Day let him feed and rest, and Spar him the Day following, this do every other Day for the first Fortnight, either sparring or chacing, and after every heat a Scowering, which will keep him from being fat and pursy. Feed him the second Fortnight as you did the first; but you must not Sparr or chace him above twice a Week; observing still, that if you heat him much, you must stove him long, and give him a greater Quantity of Scowering, When well in Breath, slight Heat, small Scowering, and little stoving will do best. The third Fortnight which is a Time sufficient for ordering

dering a Cock for Battle, you muſt feed him as before, but not Sparr him at all, for fear of making his Head ſore, but you may moderately chace him twice or thrice, and give him his Scowering, rolled well in brown Sugar-candy, which prevents the Scowering from making him Sick: You may let him reſt four Days, and then you may match him, obſerving that he come empty into the Pit.

Way of matching Cocks. As a great deal depends on matching a Cock properly, you are carefully to obſerve both the Length and Strength of them; for if your Adverſary's Cock be too long, your's ſhall hardly catch his Head, and ſo be incapable of endangering Eye or Life; and if he be the ſtronger, he will over-bear your Cock, and not ſuffer him to riſe or ſtrike with any Advantage.

The Way of knowing the Length and Strength of a Cock. The Length you may judge by your Eye, when you gripe a Cock by the Waiſt, and make him ſhoot out his Legs, in which Poſture you ſhall ſee the utmoſt of his Height, and ſo compare them together, being herein governed by your Judgment his Strength is known by the thickneſs of his Body. That Cock is moſt ſurely the ſtrongeſt that is largeſt in the Garth. You ſhall know the Dimenſions of the Garth by the Meaſure of your Hands, griping the Cock about from the Points of your great Fingers to the Joints of your Thumbs, and neither of theſe Advantages by no Means give your Adverſary; if you doubt loſs in the one, be ſure to gain it

in

in the other: For the weak long Cock will riſe at more Eaſe, and the ſhort ſtrong one will give the ſurer Blow.

How to prepare Cocks for Fight. Having made an equal Match as near as you can, prepare him for fighting after this Manner; Firſt, with a pair of fine Cock-ſhears cut all his Mane off cloſe unto his Neck, from the Head to the ſetting on of the Shoulders. Secondly, clip off all the Feathers from the Tail cloſe to his Rump, the redder it appears, the better is the Cock in condition. Thirdly, take his Wings and ſpread them forth by the Length of the firſt riſing Feather, and clip the others ſlope-wiſe, with ſharp Points, that in his riſing he may therewith endanger an Eye of his Adverſary. Fourthly, ſcrape, ſmooth, and ſharpen his Spurs with a Pen-knife. Fifthly and laſtly, ſee there be no Feathers on the Crown of his Head for his Adverſary to take hold of; then, with your Spittle, moiſten his Head all over, and turn him into the Pit to try his Fortune.

The manner of ordering a Cock after Battle, and how to cure the Wounds. The Battle being ended, immediately ſearch for your Cock's Wounds; thoſe you find, ſuck the Blood out of them, and waſh them well with warm Urine; after this give him a Roll or two of your beſt Scowring, and ſtove him up as hot as you can for that Night; in the Morning, if you find his Head ſwell'd, you ſhould ſuck his Wounds again, and likewiſe bathe them

again with warm Urine; then take the Powder of the Herb Robert, put it into a fine Bag, and pounce his Wounds therewith; after this, give him a large Handful of Bread to eat out of warm Urine, and then put him into the Stove again, and let him not feel the Air till the Swelling be entirely fallen.

Hurt in the Eye, how cur'd. If he hath received any Hurt in the Eye, then take a Leaf or two of right Grouud Ivy, that which grows in little Tufts in the Bottom of Hedges, and hath a little rough Leaf, take this Ivy, chew it in your Mouth, and spit the Juice into the Eye of the Cock, and this will not only cure the present Malady, but prevent the Growth of Films, Haws, Warts, or the like, destructive to the Eye-sight. After you have put your wounded Cocks to their Walks, take Care to see them now and then; and if you find about their Head any swell'd Bunches, hard and Blackish at one End, you may then conclude, there are unsound Cores in such Bunches, which open, and crush out the Matter with your Thumbs; after the corrupted Matter is well cleans'd from the Excrescences, fill the Cavaties with fresh Butter, and a Cure surely follows.

Cure for the Pip. The Pip is a white thin Scale growing on the Tip of the Tongue, by which means Poultry in general cannot feed; it is very visible to the Eye, and proceedeth from foul Feeding, or Want of Water: It is cured by pulling off the Scales

Scales with your Nail, and rubbing the Tongue with Salt.

Cure for the Roop. This is a filthy Boil, or Swelling on the Rump of the Cock, Hen, *&c.* and will corrupt the whole Body. It is known by the ſtaring and turning back of the Feathers. For the Cure of which, you are to pull away the Feathers, and open the Sore to thruſt out the Core; then waſh the Part with Water and Salt, and the Cure is effected.

Cure for the Flux. This often happens from eating too much moiſt Meat: They are cured by giving them ſcalded Peaſe-bran; but if they cannot mute, anoint their Vents, and give them Corn ſteep'd in Man's Urine.

Lice deſtroy'd. Lice is a common infirmity among them, proceeding from corrupt Food, or for want of bathing in Sand, Aſhes, or the like: They are deſtroy'd by waſhing the Fowl in warm Pepper-water.

Sore Eyes. Are cur'd by chewing a Leaf or two of Ground Ivy in your Mouth, and ſpitting the Juice thereof into the Eyes of the Fowl.

The following choice and valuable Secret for Feeding a Cock four Days before Fighting, was communicated to James Macdonald, M. D. *by a noble Lord, by which it appears, that ninety-three Battles have been*

won out of a Hundred. I don't doubt, says our noble Author, but you have taken Care (as a Battle is at Hand) to purge your Cock of his grofs Feeding. I fuppofe the Time no longer than four Days before you intend him to try his Feeding in the Pit; therefore,

The firft Day at Sun-rifing, give three Ounces of Bread (cut in fmall fquares) made in the following manner, viz, Millet-feed and Rice, of each half a Pound, grind thefe to a fine Powder, then add thereto four Ounces of French Barley, and the like quantity of Vetches, thefe are likewife to be ground to fine Powder, mix 'em together, and Sift them thro' a fine Sieve. This Flour you are to wet with found ftrong Drink, after having tinctured it a high Colour with Cochineal: Add to the whole the white of three Eggs, and the white and Yolk of a Fourth; make up the Dough into one Loaf, and bake it four Hours in a very flow Oven, two Days after baking it will be fit for Ufe.

Firft Day at Noon, give fome bruifed Millet-feed and Rice in equal Quantities, about a common Spoonful.

Firft Day at Night, about Sunfet give the fame Quantity of the Bread as in the Morning.

Second Day in the Morning, give half the Quantity of Bread, and an Ounce of Millet-feed and Rice bruifed as before.

Second Day at Noon, give two Ounces of the Bread alone, cut in fquare Pieces.

Second Day at Night, give the fame.

Third

Third Day in the Morning, give two Ounces of the Bread, and one Ounce of bruiſed Rice and Millet.

Third Day at Noon, if the Cock takes to the Rice and Millet, let him have a heap'd Spoonful, if not, give him one Ounce of the Bread and a little of the bruiſed Seeds.

Third Day at Night, give him about an Ounce of Sheeps Heart, cut very ſmall, well boil'd, and mix'd with about an Ounce of the Bread.

Fourth Day in the Morning, give one Ounce of the Bread alone.

Fourth Day at Noon, give one Ounce of the Bread, and half an Ounce of the bruis'd Seeds.

Fourth Day at Night, give one Ounce of the Bread, and very little of the Heart.

Fifth Day in the Morning, (ſuppoſing it the Day for Fighting) about Five o'Clock, give half an Ounce of the French Barley, groſly bruiſed.

About ten in the Morning, provided the Cock does not Fight till the Afternoon (if he fights in the Morning this to be omitted) give half an Ounce of the Bread cut ſmall.

A few Minuets before you bring him to the Pit, give him twenty or thirty Millet-ſeeds, ſteep'd in Sherry; and rub and Moiſten his Mouth with a Rag wet with Sherry, and a few Drops of Vinegar, immediately before he faces his Antagoniſt.

The Cock is to have no Water the four Days before Fighting, but what is ſcented with Musk and plenty of Balm-leaves ſteep'd in it.

If

If you bathe his Head now and then with old Verjuice, Milk-warm, it will do much Good.

N. B. It has been obſerved that the Water which comes from Chalk, or Lime-Stone, is far the beſt for Game Fowl, during the Firſt Month of Feeding.

For preſerving from Ruſt. Take an Eel, fry it; preſs out the Oil, and rub your Furniture (in Metal) therewith.

To make Artificial Thunder and Lightening. Mix a Quantity of the Spirit of Nitre and Oil of Clove, the leaſt Drop of the former is ſufficient, as to the Quantity in the latter, you need not regard, for when mixed, a ſudded Ferment with a fine Flame will ariſe, and ſometimes if the ingredients be very pure and ſtrong, there will be a ſudden exploſion, like the report of a great Gun. It is a little dangerous to the Perſon who makes the Experiment; for when the Effluvia of acid and alkaline Bodies meet each other in the Air, the Fermentation cauſes ſuch a Rarefaction, as makes it difficult to breathe for all who are near it.

Blights, in what manner they happen, and how prevented. We are ſeldom troubled with this Diſorder, but upon the Blowing of ſharp eaſterly Winds which are moſt frequent with us about March; whence that Month proves, of all others the moſt fatal to Plants. From this Circumſtance, ſome imagine the Colds that then reign, being exaſperated by

by the eastern Winds, effect Blights; but Mr *Bradley* Furnishes a more plausible Account, for, on this Principle, it were hard to say, why one Plant, or one part of a Plant, should be blighted more than another. He observes then, that Caterpillars generally attend those Winds, and that they infect some one Kind of Tree more than another, and even some particular Branch more than others; and thence infers, either that the Eggs of those Insects, or the Insects themselves, are brought to us by the easterly Winds; or that the Temperature of the Air, when the eastern Winds blow, is necessary to hatch those Creatures, supposing the Eggs to have been already laid on the infected Parts. Now each of these Causes seems to have the Effect; those Blights attended with large Worms or Caterpillars, seem hatched by the eastern Winds, and those others which only produce the small Insects, that occasion the Curling the Leaves of Trees, may proceed from Swarms of them, either ready hatched, or in the Egg, brought with the Wind. The Coldness of those Winds Mr. *Bradley* shews to be no Objection against their being fitted to hatch Insects; different Insects requiring vastly different Degrees of Heat. To this he adds, that every Insect has its proper Plant, or Tribe of Plants, which it naturally requires for its Nourishment, and will feed on no other; and in which, therefore, it lays its Eggs; it is no wonder then, that one Kind of Tree should be infected, and all the rest escape. The Wind which brings, or hatches the Caterpillars on the Apple-tree, will not infect the Pear, Plum or Cher-

ry,

ry, becauſe, were the Shoals of Inſects natural to the Apple, to light on thoſe other Trees mentioned, they would either want their proper Matrix to hatch in; or, were they ready hatch'd, would periſh for want of proper Food: So that it is mortally Impoſſible, all kinds of Plants ſhould be blighted at the ſame Time, unleſs the Eggs of every Kind of Inſect natural to each Tree, could be brought at one Time with the Wind; or that an eaſterly Wind could contain in it, at once, as many different Degrees of Cold, or Heat, as would be required to hatch and maintain each different Claſs of Inſects. Nor is it any Objection, that in Blights there are not frequently any Animals immediately perceived. By the Microſcope, we diſcover Animalcules a million of times leſs then the ſmalleſt which comes under our ordinary Notice: Theſe, the gentleſt Air may be conceived capable of blowing from Place to Place; ſo that it is no Wonder, if they be brought to us from the remoteſt Regions, eſpecially the north-eaſt Part of Great Tartary, *&c.* where the Cold is intenſe enough to give them Life, and from whence there is not Sea enough, by the warmth and Saltneſs of whoſe Vapours they might be ſuffocated. Thoſe brought from the north-eaſt Parts of America, are probably deſtroy'd by paſſing the vaſt Atlantic Ocean, which may be the reaſon why the north Wind is not ſo infectious. *To prevent Blights*; the more knowing among Country People, while the eaſterly Winds blow, uſed to guard againſt them, by burning Heaps of Weeds, Chaff, *&c.* on the Wind-ſide of theſe Orchards or Gardens, that the

Smoke

Smoke may either Poiſon the Inſects, or their Eggs as they paſs along. It may be added, that theſe Fires are often made with good Succeſs to deſtroy Caterpillers, even after they are hatch'd and have begun to devour the Trees. Another Method of preſerving Trees, *&c.* from Blights is, by ſprinkling Tobacco-duſt, Tobacco-water, Pepper-water, *&c.* which is preſent Death to all Inſects, and Animalcules. It is ſaid that Lime in fine Powder, or Lime-water, made very ſtrong anſwers the ſame End.

Hair; the Art and Management in Manufacturing it; ſuch as Curling, Colouring, &c. The Merits of good Hair conſiſt in its being well fed, and neither too coarſe, nor too ſlender, the Bigneſs rendering it leſs ſuſceptible of the artificial Curl, and diſpoſing it rather to frizzle, and the ſmallneſs making its Curl of too ſhort Duration. Its Length ſhould be about 25 Inches; the more it falls ſhort of this, the leſs Value it bears. Hair has no certain Price, it is ſold from under 5s. to (as has been aſſerted) near 5l. an Ounce. The ſcarcity of grey and white Hair has put the Dealers in that Commodity upon Methods of reducing other Colours thereto: This is done by ſpreading the Hair to bleach in the Graſs like Linen, after waſhing it out in a lixivious Water, which Lee with the force of Sun and Air brings the Hair to ſo perfect a Whiteneſs, that the moſt experienced Perſon may be deceived therein, there being ſcarce any Way of detecting the Artifice, but by boiling and drying it, which leaves the Hair of

the Colour of a dead Walnut-tree Leaf. There is alſo a Method of dying Hair with Biſmuth, which renders ſuch white Hair that borders too much of the Yellow, of a bright Silver Colour, ; boiling is the Proof of this too, the Biſmuth not being able to ſtand it. Hair which does not Curl or Buckle naturally, is brought to it by Art, by firſt boiling and then baking it in the following Manner: After having pick'd and ſorted the Hair, and diſpoſed it in Parcels, according to the Lengths, they roll them up, and tie them tight down, upon little cylindrical Inſtruments called Pipes, in which ſtate they are put in a Pot over the Fire, there to boil for about two Hours. When taken out, they are to be dry'd, and afterwards ſpread on a Sheet of brown Paper, and covered with another, then make a Cruſt of rough Paſte about them and ſend them to be baked. The End by which an Hair grew to the Head is called the Head of the Hair, and the other with which they begin to give Buckle, the Point. Formerly the Peruke makers made no Difference between the two Ends, but curled and wove them by either indifferently, which made them unable to give a fine Buckle, Hair wove by the Point never taking the right Curl, and Foreigners own themſelves obliged to the Engliſh for this Diſcovery, which was firſt carried abroad by a Peruke-maker of our own Country. The moſt ingenious in the Hair Buſineſs acknowledges, that if the Liquid for changing the colour of Red Hair, had half an Ounce of Biſmuth added to the other Ingredients, it would be an incomparable Article: It is held in

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the higheſt eſteem by Ladies of the firſt Rank in France, and there are ſeveral who not only get a handſome Livelihood by the Sale of this Liquid, but many have got conſiderable Fortunes. It muſt certainly anſwer the End it is deſign'd for, and not only that, but it is very excellent in making the Hair both grow and curl. It is far beſt, if uſed warm, and then it will not ſoil the whiteſt Linnen, nor require ſuch frequent Applications, as when us'd cold.

To make an Artificial Earthquake. Chymiſtry furniſhes us a method of making Artificial Earthquakes, which ſhall have the great Effects of the Natural ones, and, as it may illuſtrate the Proceſs of Nature in the Production of theſe terrible Phænomena under Ground, we here inſert it. Provide 18 or 20 Pounds of Sulphur, and as much of the Filings of Iron, and make them into the Conſiſtence of Paſte with common Water; this being buried under Ground, in eight or ten Hours Time will vomit Flames, and cauſe the Earth to Tremble all round the Place, to a conſiderable Diſtance. Such is the Effect of even two cold Bodies, in the cold Ground; there only wants a ſufficient Quantity of this Mixture to produce a real Ætna. If it were ſuppoſed to burſt out under the Sea, it would produce a Water-Spout; and if in the Clouds, the Effect would be Thunder and Lightening.

To freze Water, and melt Snow at the ſame Time. Put an Ounce of Salt into an Earthen Pint Pot (to

ſome Snow) on a wet Table or Board; ſtir them together till the Snow is diſſolved (obſerving not to ſhake the Pot) and, as the Snow diſſolves, the Pot will freeze to the Table.

Diamonds; how to diſtinguiſh the good from bad. The goodneſs of Diamonds conſiſts in their Water, or Colour, Luſtre, and Weight: The moſt perfect Colour is the White. Their defects are Veins, Flaws, Specks of red or black Sand, and a blue or yellowiſh Caſt. In Europe the Lapidaries examine the goodneſs of their rough Diamonds, their Water, Points, &c. by Day-light; in the Indies they do it by Night; in order to which, a Hole is made in a Wall a foot ſquare, and therein a Lamp placed, with a thick wick, by the Light whereof they judge of the Stone, holding it in their Fingers. The Water call'd Cæleſtis, is worſt of all, and yet ſomewhat difficult to diſcover in a rough Diamond. The only ſure Way, is to examine it in the Shade of ſome tufted Tree. As to the diſtinguiſhing Diamonds from other Stones, Dr. *Wall* has found an infallible Method, which is thus: A Diamond, with an eaſy ſlight Friction, in the Dark, with any ſoft animal ſubſtance, as the Finger, Wollen, Silk, or the like, appears luminious in its whole Body: Nay, if you keep rubbing for ſome Time, and then expoſe it to the Eye, it will remain ſo a conſiderable Time. If the Sun be 18 Degrees below the Horizon, holding up a piece of Bays, or Flannel, ſtretch'd tight between both hands, at ſome Diſtance from the Eye, and another rubbing the other ſide of the Bays

or

or Flannel, pretty briskly with a Diamond; the Light is much more vivid and pleasant than any other Way. But what Dr. *Wall* judges most surprizing is, that a Diamond, being exposed to the open Air, in View of the Sky, gives almost the same Light of itself, without rubbing, as if rubbed in a dark Room, but if in the open Air, you put the Hand, or any Thing a little over it, to prevent its immediate Communication with the Sky, it gives no Light; and this is a distinguishing Criterion of a Diamond.

The rough Diamond. Is that not yet cut, but just as it comes out of the Mine.

The Brilliant Diamond. Is that cut in Faces both a-top and bottom, and whose Table, or principal Face a-top is flat.

The Rose Diamond. Is that quite flat underneath, but its upper Part cut in diverse little Faces, usually Triangles, the uppermost whereof terminate in a Point.

The Table Diamond. Is that which has a large square Face a-top, encompassed with four lesser.

Where found. Diamonds are only found in the *East-Indies*, and that only in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, *Visapour*, *Bengall*, and the Island of *Borneo*. There are four Mines, or rather two Mines, and two Rivers, whence Diamonds are drawn. The Mines are, 1. that of *Raolconda*, in the Province of *Carnatica*, five Days Journey from *Golconda*, and eight from *Visapour*. It has been discovered about 200 Years. 2. That of *Gani*, or *Gonlour*, seven Days Journey from *Golconda*, eastwardly. It was

discovered

discovered 120 Years ago by a Peasant, who digging in the Ground, found a natural Fragment of 25 Carats. 3. That of *Soumelpour*, a large Town in the Kingdom of *Bengall*, near the Diamond-Mine. This is the most ancient of them all, it should rather be called that of *Goual*, which is the Name of the River, in the Sand whereof these Stones are found. Lastly, the fourth Mine, or rather the second River, is that of *Succadan*, in the Island of *Bonneo*.

How Cut. They are cut and polish'd by Means of a Mill, which turns a Wheel of soft Iron, sprinkled over with Diamond dust mixed with Oil of Olives. The same Dust, well ground and deluted with Water and Vinegar, is used in the sawing of Diamonds, which is perform'd with an Iron, or Brass-wire, as fine as a Hair. Sometimes in lieu of sawing the Diamonds, they cleave them, especially if there be any large Shivers therein: But the Europeans are not usually so daring, or expert enough to run the Risque of cleaving, for Fear of breaking.

The rough Diamond. Should be chosen uniform, of a good Shape, transparent, not quite white, and free of Flaws, and Shivers. Black, rugged, dirty, flawey, veiny Stones, and all such as are not fit for cutting, they use to pound in a steel Mortar, made for that Purpose, and when pulverized, they serve to saw and cut, and polish the rest.

The finest Diamonds now in the World. Are that of the Great Mogul, weighing 279 Carats; that of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, weighing 139 Carats;

racts; and that known in *France* under the Name of the *Grand Sancy*, which is one of the Crown Jewels, weighing 106 Caracts, whence its Name *Sancy* which is a Corruption of *cent six*, that is 106. *Tavernier*, by a Rule which he had made for estimating the Value of Diamonds, computes that of the Great Mogul at 11723278 French Livres, equivalent to 779244 Pounds Sterling; and that of the Duke of *Tuscany* at 2608335 Livres, or 195374 Pounds Sterling. The following is an exact Rate, or Manner of estimating the Value of Diamonds, drawn up by a Person well skill'd in such Matters, and which, for its Curiosity, as well as the great Use it may be of to both Buyers and Sellers, we judge will not be unacceptable.

TABLE DIAMONDS.

Dutch Cut.

A Diamond weighing 1 Gr, is worth —	Lib. Sh to	L. Sh Sterl.
1 1-half— — —	1 00 to	1 01
2 — — — —	1 16 to	1 17
2 1-half— — —	2 15 to	3 00
3 — — — —	3 12 to	3 15
4 — — — —	4 15 to	5 00
5 — — — —	7 17 to	1 00
6 — — — —	15 00 to	15 15
7 — — — —	22 00 to	25 00
8 — — — —	30 00 to	34 00
9 — — — —	42 00 to	45 00
10 — — — —	60 00 --	— —
12 — — — —	75 00 --	— —
15 — — — —	112 00 to	120 00
19 — — — —	187 00 to	220 00
24 — — — —	330 00 to	380 00
30 — — — —	450 00 to	— —
40 — — — —	700 00 to	735 00
50 — — — —	1500 00 to	1800 00
60 — — — —	3500 00 to	4500 00
	4500 00 to	5620 00

Antwerp

Antwerp Cut.

A Diamond weighing 1 Gr. is worth	Lib. Sh	to	L. Sh Sterl.
1 1-half	0 15	to	1 18
2	1 06	to	1 10
3	2 02	to	2 05
4	3 12	to	3 15
5	6 00	to	6 07
6	10 10	to	11 05
7	13 10	to	15 00
8	18 15	to	22 10
9	24 00	to	26 00
10	33 15	--	— —
12	37 00	to	40 00
15	55 00	to	58 00
18	112 00	to	130 00
24	247 00	--	— —
40	315 00	to	— —
50	900 00	to	970 00
60	2200 00	to	2300 00
	3500 00	to	4520 00

It must be observed, however, that Defects in the Water, or Shape; red, or black Spots; Shivers and other Failing, frequently found in these Stones, reduce the Price by one third, and sometimes much more. As to Brilliant Diamonds of very small cut, the Price is always less by one third, than that of Diamonds of a larger cut, tho' the Weights be the same. The Reason is, that the latter shew themselves a great deal more, when set in their Collets

than the former. Attempts have been made to produce artificial Diamonds, but with no great Succeſs. There are factitious Diamonds made in France, called Temple Diamonds, but they are little valued.

To make an excellent Blacking Ball for Shoes. Mutton Suet four Ounces, Bees-wax one Ounce, Sugar candy and Gum-arabic, one Drachm each, in fine Powder; melt theſe well together over a gentle Fire, and add thereto about a tea-ſpoonful of Turpentine, and Ivory, or Lamp-black, ſufficient to give it a good black. While hot enough to run, you may make it into a Ball, by pouring the liquid into a Tin-mould; or let it ſtand till almoſt cold, and you may mould it into what Form you pleaſe by the hand. Many people make uſe of hard Soap as a chief ingredient in making Blacking Balls, without conſidering that the Salts all Soaps abound with are very deſtructive to Leather in general.

De Burgh's Blacking-Ball, that will keep out wet ſeveral days. Mutton-ſuet four Ounces; Bees-wax two ounces; Turpentine one drachm; white Roſin a quarter of an ounce; pure Cream a large ſpoonful: Theſe are all to be well incorporated together in a glaz'd veſſel over a ſlow Fire, and then add thereto half a drachm of Turpentine varniſh: This is to be brought to a good black by Lamp-black only, it preventing this Ball from growing hard and dry far better than Ivory-black. It may now be work'd by hand (while warm) into what form you like

like beſt. Boots or Shoes are to be firſt well clean'd and then the Ball to be us'd with a ſoft bruſh, near the Fire, or over a Steam from hot water, otherwiſe it will be found too ſtiff for the purpoſe. This is the famous Ball that is in great eſteem by the Nobility for cleaning Coaches, Chariots, &c. And De Burgh aſſures us, that if the ſoals of Shoes or Boots be well rubb'd over with this mixture, while it is in liquid, ſuch Shoes or Boots will wear more than double the time they would without being ſo managed. He directs, that the Soals ſhould be firſt well clean'd from Dirt, and afterwards hung up near the Fire, that the mixture may the better penetrate the Leather.

A Liquid Blacking. Is made of the Grounds of Ale, colour'd with Lamp-black: This looks beautiful, and drys ſoon, but is as prejudicial to the Leather as the Ball where Soap is an Ingredient.

The Manner of making and mounting Fans. Fans are either made with a ſingle or double paper. If the Paper be ſingle, the ſticks of the Mounting are paſted on the leaſt ornamented ſide, if double, the Sticks are ſew'd betwixt them. Before they proceed to place the Sticks, which they call mounting the Fan, the Paper is to be plaited in ſuch a manner as that the Plaits may be alternately inward and outward. It is in the middle of each Plait, which is uſually about an inch broad, that the Sticks are to be paſted, which again, are all to be joined and

rivetted together at the other end: They are made very thin, ann ſcarce exceed one third of an inch in breadth; and where they are paſted to the Paper are ſtill narrower, continuing thus to the extremity of the Paper. The two outer ones are bigger and ſtronger than ordinary. The number of Sticks rarely exceed 22, which are uſually provided by the Cabinet makers, or Toymen, tho' there are people make it their chief buſineſs to make Fan-ſticks. The Fan-painters plait the Papers, paint and mount them. The common painting is Leaf-gold, applied on a Silver ground, both prepared by the Gold-beaters. Sometimes they paint on a gold-ground, but it is very rare, true gold being too dear, and falſe too paltry. To apply the Silver-leaves on the Paper, they uſe a compoſition, which they pretend is a great Secret, but which appears to be no other than Gum-arabic, Sugar-candy, and melt a little Honey in common water, and mixed with a little Brandy. This compoſition is laid on with a ſponge, then laying the Silver leaf thereon, and preſſing them gently down with a Linen ball ſtuffed with Cotton, they catch hold and grow together. When inſtead of Silver, Gold ground is laid, the ſame Method is obſerved. The ground being well dried, a number of the Papers are well beaten together on a block, by which means the Silver, or Gold get a luſtre, as if they had been burniſhed.

A curious Account of the Sympathetic Inks, by Mr. Boyle, *and* Mr. Lemery. 1. To two or three Parts

Parts of unslacked Lime, put one of yellow Orpiment, powder and mix them both, adding fifteen or sixteen times as much Water as there was Orpiment, stop up the Vial, with a Cork and Bladder, and set it in warm Embers. Shake the Vial now and then for five Hours, and warily decant the clear Part, or rather filtrate it. In the mean time burn a Piece of Cork thoroughly, and when well inflamed, quench it in common Water, or rather in Brandy: Being thus reduced to a friable Coal, grind it with fair Water, wherein Gum-arabic has been dissolved; and it will make a Liquor as black as the common Ink. While these things are doing, dissolve in three times as much distilled or strong Vinegar over warm Embers, a Quantity of Red-lead, or of Saccharum Saturni, in thrice the Quantity of Water for three or four Hours, or till the Liquor have a sweet Taste, which Liquor will be as clear as common Water. The Liquors thus prepared, write any thing on Paper with this last sort, dry it and nothing will appear. Over the Place write what you please with the second Liquor, it will appear as if written with common Ink: When dry, dip a small piece of Rag or Sponge in the first Liquor, rub it over the written place, and the black Writing will vanish, and that wrote with the invisible Ink, appear black and legible. Again take a Book four or five Inches thick and on the first Leaf write any thing with the last Liquor: turn to the other end of the Book, and rub there with a Rag dipt in the first Liquor, on that part, as near as you can guess, opposite to the Writing, and leave

also

alſo the Rag there, clapping a Paper over it, then nimbly ſhutting the Book, ſtrike four or five ſmart Strokes thereon with your Hand, and turning the other ſide uppermoſt, clap it into a Preſs, or lay it under a good Weight for a quarter of an Hour or even half that Time, then will the Writing done with the inviſible Ink appear white and quite legible.

2. Diſſolve white or green Vitriol in Water, and writing with the Sollution, nothing will appear. Boil Galls in Water, and dip a Linnen Rag in the Decoction, and with it rub the Place before writ, and it will appear black and legible. Rub it over again with Spirit of Vitriol, or its Oil, and the Writing will diſappear again: Rub it over again with Oil of Tartar per Deliquium, the Letters will appear again, but of a yellow Colour.

EVERY

EVERY ONE THEIR OWN

PHYSICIAN.

BEING

A Complete Collection of efficacious

REMEDIES,

For the many DISEASES incident to the HUMAN BODY.

With plain Inſtructions for their Uſe; very neceſſary to be had in all Families, reſiding in the Country. From the Works of the moſt eminent PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS.

CHOLICK.

TAKE two ounces of Daffy's Elixir, and repeat it as occaſion may require, or half a drachm of powder of Rhubarb toaſted a little before the Fire. *Quincey.*

COLDS

Colds may be cured by laying much in bed, by drinking plentiful of warm Sack whey, with a few drops of ſpirits of Hartſhorn in it, or any other ſmall liquor; living upon puddings, ſpoon meats, chick-

ens,

ens, &c. and drinking every thing warm. In short it must at first be treated as a small fever, with gentle Diaphoretics, such as half a drachm of the compound powder of Contrayerva, taken night and morning, or half an ounce of Mindererus's spirit, may be given every night going to rest, drinking a plentiful draught of weak Sack Whey after it. If any cough should remain, after using this method a few days, the medicines directed under the article of *Coughs*, must be taken

This is a much more easy, natural and certain method, than the common practice by Balsamics, Linctus's, and the like, which spoil the stomach, destroy the appetite, and hurt the constitution.

Dr. *Cheyne*.

CONSUMPTION.

Signs of.

A dry cough, a disposition to vomit after eating, an uneasy straitness of the breast, spitting of blood, a quickness of the pulse after meals, and flushing of the cheeks; as the disease advances, the matter brought up by the cough, if spit into the fire yields an offensive smell, if into a glass of water it sinks to the bottom, profuse night sweats, looseness and wasting away of the whole body.

Method of Cure.

A milk diet, riding on horseback, country air, and bleeding frequently in small quantities, at each time taking away not more than six ounces of blood are the most efficacious remedies in this distemper; snails boiled in milk have sometimes been of service,

as

as is alſo the Peruvian bark, when it does not occaſion a purging. *Sydenham* and *Boerhave.*

CONVULSIONS *in Children.*

Signs of.

The mouth is drawn awry, the eyes are diſtorted, and the face turns blackiſh, the child's fiſt is clenched, and the globes of the eyes ſeem immoveable; when theſe ſymptoms give way, the child is ſleepy till another fit comes on.

Method of Cure.

Give three or four drops of the tincture of Wood ſoot in a tea ſpoonful of water frequently. A bliſter applied to the nape of the neck is alſo ſerviceable. *Sydenham.*

ACHES *and* PAINS.

Rub a little Opodeldock upon the part affected, two or three times a day, and wear a flannel upon it; if this does not give relief, take twenty drops of volatile tincture of Guaicum, (prepared as directed in the appendix,) every night and morning, in a glaſs of ſpring Water. *Heiſter.*

BOILS.

Apply a plaiſter of Diachylon with the gums, once every day till they are cured.

AFTER-PAINS.

Take one ſcouple of Sperma Ceti, five grains volatile ſalt of Hartſhorn, five drops of balſom of Peru, and half a drachm of Venice treacle; mix them

into a bolus, with as much ſyrup of White Poppies as is ſufficient to make a bolus; to be repeated every ſix hours till the pains abate. Cover the woman up warm, and let her drink plentifully of caudle. *Heiſter.*

APPETITE, *want of*

Drink Chammomile tea every day an hour before dinner, or take ten drops of Acid Elixir of Vitrol in a glaſs of water, about two hours before, and about two hours after dinner every day. A gentle Puke ſhould precede the uſe of theſe remedies, for which purpoſe nothing is preferable to the powder of Ipecacoanha, a ſcruple of which is ſufficient for a doſe, and ſhould be worked off with weak Chamomile tea. *Mead.*

BRUISES, *Internal.*

Take a large ſpoonful of cold drawn Linſeen oil, two or three times in a day. The patient muſt alſo be blooded to the quantity of eight or ten ounces. *Sydenham.*

BRUISES, *External.*

Bathe the part with a little ſpirits of wine and Camphire, which in ſlight caſes will affect a cure, but if that fails it will be neceſſary to apply a pultice of ſtale beer grounds, and oatmeal, with a little Hog's lard, which muſt be applied freſh every day till the bruiſe is entirely cured.

BURNS

BURNS *and* SCALDS.

Take May butter unſalted, and white wax, of each ſix ounces, oil of Olives half a pint, Lapis Calaminaris one ounce and a half; melt the wax and butter with the oil, and ſtir the Lapis Calaminaris finely powdered, till it is too hard to let it ſettle. This is an excellent ointment for the above purpoſes, and is to be applied once a day ſpread on a fine linen rag. *Turner.*

AGUE *or* INTERMITTING FEVER.

Signs of.

A violent head-ach, a wearineſs of the limbs, a pain in the loins, a coldneſs of the external parts, a ſhivering and ſhaking, ſometimes ſo much as to make the very bed ſhake under them; a great thirſt and burning heat, and frequent inclination to vomit. Afterwards the ſymptoms begin to abate, the skin becomes moiſt, the urine is of a flame colour, but without a ſediment, and a ſweat breaking out terminates the fit.

Method of Cure.

Firſt vomit the ſick perſon, by giving half a drachm of the powder Ipecacoanha, and work it off with Chamomile tea; then let the ſick perſon take the following powder:

Of the beſt Peruvian bark powdered, one ounce, of Virginia Snake root, and ſalt of Wormwood, each one drachm; mix theſe well together, and divide them into eight doſes, one paper to be taken every two hours in a glaſs of red wine or any other liquid. This is a certain and infallible cure: but

care must be taken to administer it only in the intervals of the fits; but must be repeated two or three days, about ten days after the first cure, or else the disorder will frequently return. In obstinate cases, removing into a drier air has been found of great service. *Huxham.*

SAINT ANTHONY's FIRE.

Signs of.

The disease affects every part of the body, but most frequently the face, and it happens at all times of the year. But what ever part is affected, a chillness and shivering generally attend the disorder, with great thirst, restlessness, and other signs of a fever; the face swells of a sudden, with great pain and redness, and abundance of small pimples appear which often rise up into small blisters, and spread over the forhead and head, the eyes being quite closed by the largness of the swelling. This in the country, is usually called a blast.

Method of Cure.

Let the sick person loose eight or ten ounces of blood, and repeat the bleeding more than once if the symptoms run high. and apply to the part a pultice of white bread and milk, with a little Hogs Lard in it; let the pultice be changed twice in a day, and every other morning take the following purge, till the disorder is cured, viz.

Glauber's salt one ounce, Manna half an ounce, mix and dissolve it in warm water for one dose.

The

The diet in this diſeaſe muſt be very low, chiefly Water Gruel, or at moſt weak broth; all ſtrong liquors muſt be avoided as poiſon. *Sharp.*

BLEEDING *at the Noſe.*

Apply to the back part and the ſides of the neck, a linnen cloth dipt in cold water, in which ſalt Prunella has been diſſolved. In very obſtinate caſes bleeding in the foot is uſeful. Internally the quantity of a nutmeg, of the following electuary may be taken three or four times in a day. Take the ſeeds of White Henbane, and White Poppies, each half an ounce, Conſerve of Roſes three ounces, and mix them into an electuary with ſyrup of Diacodion. *Sydenham* and *Boyle.*

Spitting of BLOOD.

Take red Roſe leaves dried, half an ounce, twenty drops of oil of Vitriol, one ounce and an half of refined Sugar, and pour two pints and an half of boiling water on theſe ingredients in an earthen veſſel; let it ſtand to be cold, and take half a pint frequently. In this diſorder frequently bleeding in ſmall quantities is proper, not exceeding four, or at the moſt ſix ounces at each time, according to the ſtrength of the ſick perſon.

Hoffman and *Mead.*

CORNS.

After ſoaking them for a conſiderable time in warm water, pare away carefully with a penknife the uppermoſt and hardeſt ſurface, then apply a plaiſter

plaister of Green wax, or Diachylon with the gums spread on thin Leather; repeat this method (which is pefectly safe) a few times, and it will seldom fail to extirpate them entirely. *Heister.*

CANCER.

Signs of.

Begins at first with a small tumour, about the size of a nut, which does not change the colour of the skin, and sometimes remain for several years without encreasing. But as soon as the virulent humour becomes more active, the small hard swelling becomes all of a sudden a large, round, livid, unequal tumour, and is attended with an intense shooting pain, at length it breaks, and turns into a shary stinking sanies, which eating away the sound parts, the lips of the wound become offensive to the sight, and the patient being worn out with intollerable pain, at least ensues death. This disorder may infect any part of the body, but most frequently the breasts, armpits, behind the ears, the lips, nose, and private parts.

Method of Cure.

Boil a quarter of a pound of Guaicum shavings in six pints of Water, till it comes to four pints, drink a pint of this decoction twice a day; milk warm. External applications most proper, are pultices of white bread and milk, and fomentations of milk and water, and the cancer should be defended from the cold air, by a piece of fine linnen, on which a little Sperma Ceti ointment (the composition

tion of which you may see in the appendix) is spread, and should be renewed two or three times in a day.

Dr. *Love.*

DISORDERS *of the Eyes.*

An excellent Eye-water. Take two grains of sugar of Lead, dissolve it in a quarter of a pint of spring Water.

An OINTMENT *for the Eyes.*

Dip a feather in a little ointment of Tutty, and gently rub it across the eyes every night going to bed. *Turner.*

DEAFNESS.

Syringe the ears well with some warm milk and oil, then take a quarter of an ounce of liquid opodeldoch, and as much oil of almonds, mix them well, and drop a few drops into each ear, stopping them with a little cotton or wool; repeat this every night going to rest. *Fothergill.*

Ery BELLY-ACH, *or Nervous Cholic.*

Signs of.

Extreme costiveness, a most violent pain in the bowels, coldness in the hands and feet, trembling, extreme anxiety, and a disposition to fainting, which is frequently succeeded by the palsy.

Method of Cure.

Give frequently the following clyster; take dry mallow leaves an ounce, Chamomile flowers, and sweet Fennel seeds, of each half an ounce;

water

water a pint, boil it for uſe. Take half a pint of this decoction and add two ſpoonfuls of ſweet oil; and half an ounce of Epſom ſalt, mix it for a clyſter to be repeated frequently. The warm bath is of the utmoſt ſervice in this diſorder, as is alſo Balſom of Peru given inwardly from twenty to forty drops in a ſpoonful of powdered loaf ſugar, three or four times in a day. *Riverius*, and *Sydenham*.

EAR-ACH.

The ſmoke of Tobacco blown into the ear is excellent. *Hoffman*.

GIDDINESS.

Take twenty drops of tincture of Caſtor in a glaſs of water two or three times in a day; or from a ſcruple to a drachm of powder of Valerian root, three or four times in a day. *Mead*.

GRAVEL *and* STONE.

Signs of.

A pain in the loina, bloody urine, a numbneſs of the thigh or leg on the ſide affected, a ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and frequent vomitings.

Method of Cure.

Take one pound of calcined oyſter ſhells, and pour thereon twelve pints of boiling water, ſtrain it when cold, and take half a pint mixed with a little new milk three times in a day, gradually encreaſing the quantity, till it amounts to four pints a day. If the patient is coſtive, two ounces of Man-

na diſſolved in a quart of whey, ſhould be taken for one doſe, once or twice every week.

Dr. *Whytt*, and *Sydenham*.

FEVERS *Inflammatory.*

Signs of.

The breath is very hot, and there is a dryneſs of the whole skin, and ſenſe of heat, the reſpiration is thick, difficult and quick, the tongue is dry, yellow, parched, and rough, the thirſt is unquenchable, a vaſt anxiety, reſtleſneſs, and wearineſs, frequent inclinations to vomit, and ſometimes light-headineſs and convulſions.

Method of Cure.

Bleed to the amount of ten or twelve ounces, vomit with half a drachm of Ipecacoanha, work it off with chamomile tea; if coſtive, inject as often as occaſion requires, the clyſter directed under the article of the *Dry-Belly-Ach*, and give inwardly the following mixture. Take of ſalt of Wormwood half a drachm, Lemon juice three quarters of an ounce, ſalt of Prunella ten grains, ſpring water one ounce, mix them together for one doſe, and repeat it every ſix hours. *Huxham.*

HOARSENESS.

Take the medicines directed under the article of Coughs, or as much as will lie on a ſhilling of the following powder, three or four times in a day: take Sperma Ceti and Sugar-candy, of each equal parts, and make them into a fine powder, or a tea ſpoonful of Barbadoes Tar in a glaſs of old Rum,

every night going to reſt.—Three or four Wellfleet oyſters ſwallowed early in the morning faſting, afford ſurpriſing relief in this complaint. *Shaw.*

HEAD-ACH.

Apply Leeches behind the ears, and take twenty drops of tincture of Caſtor, in a glaſs of water frequently.

FAINTING.

Apply to the noſtrils and temples ſome ſpirits of Sal Armoniac, and give a few drops in a wine glaſs of water inwardly. *Hoffman.*

GREEN SICKNESS.

Signs of.

A pale complexion, ſwelling of the ancles, wearineſs of the whole body, difficult of breathing, a palitation of the heart, drowſineſs, a deſire of eating coals, chalk, &c. and a ſuppreſſion of the monthly courſes.

Method of Cure.

Take thirty drops of the tincture of Black Hellebore, two or three times in a day, in a glaſs of water or wine, uſing moderate exerciſe. Chalybeate Waters are alſo of ſervice, and bleeding in the foot about the time of menſtruation, *Mead.*

HEART-BURN.

Take a little chalk ſcraped in a glaſs of water, or a tea cup full of Chamomile tea. *Hoffman.*

COSTIVE-

COSTIVENESS.

Take the ſize of a nutmeg of leniment electuary every morning, or as often as occaſion requires.
Shaw.

EXCORIATIONS *in Children.*

Diſſolve a little white Vitriol in ſpring water, and dab the part with it, which will heal preſently.
Heiſter.

GRIPES.

Take half a drachm of powdered Rhubarb, and toaſt it a little before the fire, then add a little powder of Ginger to it, and mix it for one doſe, to be uſed as occaſion requires. *Radcliffe.*

Hard SWELLINGS.

Apply a Plaiſter of Diachylon with the gums, ſpread thick on leather.

INDIGESTION.

Signs of.

Pain, and ſenſe of weight in the ſtomach, attended with frequent belchings heartburn, *&c.*

Method of Cure.

Take a large ſpoonful of tincture of Hiera picra every day, an hour before dinner; or from ten to twenty drops of Acid Elixir of Vitriol, in a glaſs of water, two or three times in a day. Pyrmont, and Spaw waters are alſo very efficatious in removing this complaint. *Cheyne*, and *Heiſter.*

INFLAMMATIONS.

Take away ten or twelve ounces of blood; and repeat it if neceſſary; give cooling purges, and apply to the part a pultice of white bread and milk, with ſome ointment of Elder in it. Dr. *Sharp.*

LOOSENESS.

Take half a drachm of Ipecacoanha for a vomit; and work it off with Chamomile tea. Abſtain from malt liquors. If this does not entirely remove the looſeneſs, take half a drachm of the powder of Rhubarb, made into a bolus, with a little Diaſcordium, and repeat it every day till the looſeneſs is entirely ſtopped.

For common drink, the ſick perſon may take Hartſhorn drink, or Rice boiled in water with a little Cinnamon. *Town.*

NOISE *in the* EARS.

May be cured by the vapour of a decoction of Roſemary flowers prepared with wine, being conveyed to the ear by a funnel.

INFLAMMATION *of the* BOWELS.

Signs of.

A burning pain in the belly, attended with a fever, vomiting, and frequently an obſtinate coſtiveneſs.

Method of Cure.

Take away ten ounces of blood and repeat the bleeding according to the urgency of the complaint, give the clyſter directed in our appendix, twice every

every day, till the patient has had two or three ſtools, and to appeaſe the pain and ſtop the exceſſive vomiting, give ten drops of liquid Laudanum, in a little broth every ſix hours. The diet ſhould conſiſt entirely of weak broths.

Juice of Lemons taken inwardly in obſtinate caſes, has ſometimes afforded ſurpriſing relief.

Arbuthnot.

MISCARRIAGE.

To prevent miſcarriage. Bleeding is uſeful and neceſſary, about the third month of pregnancy, more or leſs, according to the conſtitution of the woman with child. The body ſhould always be kept open with Manna or Rhubarb, in the firſt month eſpecially. *Hamilton.*

A ſafe OPIATE *for a grown Perſon.*

Take twenty drops of liquid Landanum in a glaſs of wine and water going to reſt. The quantity muſt be proportionably leſſened for children, according to their different ages. *Boerhaave.*

ITCH.

Signs of.

Watery pimples, attended with intollerable itching, between the fingers, under the hams, on the arms, and on the thighs.

Method of Cure.

Anoint the part which break out every night with the following ointment: take Hog's lard half a pound, flour of Brimſtone and Sulpher Vivum of each

each two ounces, powder'd cloves one ounce, mix them together: two or three weeks is as little time as can be depended upon, and the same linnen must be wore the whole time.—

This is a never failing remedy.

LEPROSY.

Signs of.

Red pimples, or postules, commonly first break out in the elbows and knees, which gradually increase in such a manner, that the whole body is covered with a leprous scurf.

Method of Cure.

Take sharp pointed Dock roots half a pound, Monks Rhubarb a quarter of a pound, Stick Liquorice and Coriander seeds, of each half an ounce, boil them in a gallon of spring water till it comes to three quarts, and to the strained liquor add two ounces of Diaphoretic Antimony. The dose is a pint every morning and evening. *Banyer.*

JAUNDICE.

Signs of.

A yellowishness of the whites of the eyes, and of the whole body, bitterness of the tongue, heaviness and lassitude, vomiting of gall, the stools almost white, and the urine of a saffron colour, tinging linen dipt therein yellow.

Method of Cure.

Take venice soap half an ounce, oil of Anniseeds sixteen drops, mix them well together, and make it into middle sized pills. The dose is three or four,

four, two or three times in a day; if coſtive, half a drachm of Rhubarb muſt be taken in the morning twice in a week. *Huxham.*

MEASLES.

Signs of.

A chillneſs and ſhivering, which is ſucceeded by a fever, accompanied with great ſickneſs, thirſt, a continual drowſineſs, ſlight cough, and an effuſion of tears, which is the moſt certain ſigns of the Meaſles. About the fourth day little red ſpots like flea bites appear over the whole body, which do not riſe above the ſurface of the skin.

Method of Cure.

Firſt bleed the ſick perſon, then let him or her drink plentifully of the following decoction: take Pearl Barley, Raiſins and Figs, of each two ounces Stick liquorice bruiſed half an ounce, boil them in four quarts of water till it comes to two quarts, ſtrain it for uſe and add a quarter of an ounce of ſalt prunella. You muſt purge often after this diſorder, and the diet and management muſt be the ſame as in the Small pox.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

Take ſpecies Hiera Picra half an ounce, ſalt of Steel one drachm, make into pills of a moderate ſize, with a little ſyrup of Saffron; the doſe is five pills twice a day. *Shaw.*

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Country air, exerciſe, and the cold bath, with the

the mixture directed under the article of Hysterics, will prove a certain cure for every species of these disorders. *Fuller.*

HYSTERICS.

Signs of.

An intercepted breathing, almost to suffocation, fainting, loss of speech, great drowsiness, exceeding costiveness, and making large quantities of urine, almost as clear as water.

Method of Cure.

Take Simple Pepper Mint water, twelve ounces, one ounce of Valerian, and half an ounce of Lavender drops, mix them together and take three large spoonfuls two or three times in a day, and also apply to the navel a large Galbanum plaister. *Hoffman*, and *Mead.*

OLD ULCERS.

Take a quarter of a pound of Basilicon, and an ounce and an half of oil of Olives, and mix therewith half an ounce of Verdigrease; dress the sore with this ointment, spread upon a little tow, after fomenting it well, with a decoction made of Chamomile flowers and Mallow leaves; or the fomentation directed in the Appendix.—Take frequently a dose of cooling physic, and live regularly. *Sharp.*

PILES.

Signs of.

A violent pain at the time of going to stool, the excrements streakt with blood, and small swellings like warts on the verge of the anus.

Method

Method of Cure.

Take of Lenitive Electuary 1 ounce and an half, flour of Brimſtone half an ounce, mix them together the quantity of a nutmeg to be taken every night and morning; apply outwardly a little of this ointment: Take two ounces of white Diachylon, two ounces of ſweet Oil, and half an ounce of Vinegar, mix them together. Leeches applied as near the Piles as poſſible, or on the Piles itſelf, afford ſurpriſing relief. *Sydenham.*

QUINSEY *or* SORE-THROAT.

Signs of.

A ſwelling of the parts concerned in deglutition, accompanied with great pain, inflammation and a fever, ſo as to hinder the ſwallowing any ſolid meats, and almoſt ſtop breathing.

Method of Cure.

Bleeding is ſometimes neceſſary, and cooling phyſic, but often jelly of black currants ſwallowed down leiſurely in ſmall quantities, effects a cure.

Philoſophical Tranſactions.

RUPTURES.

Are cured by applying a ſtrengthning plaiſter ſpread on leather, (the compoſition of which is ſet down in our Appendix) and a truſs, which may be had of Mr. White, Truſs-maker in Fleet-ſtreet, London. *Turner.*

STRANGUARY.

Take half a drachm of Camphire, a ſcruple of

 powdered

powdered Gum Arabic, liquid Laudanum five drops, with a ſufficient quantity of Turpentine to make it into a bolus, to be taken night and morning, drinking a draught of Marſhmallow tea after each doſe. *Turner.*

SCALD-HEAD.

Firſt ſhave, then cover the head with a pitch plaiſter ſpread on leather, and give inwardly one grain of Calomel, made into a pill, with a little conſerve of Roſes, every night going to bed, and a doſe of cooling phyſic twice a week. *Turner.*

RETENTION *of* URINE.

Take a quarter of an ounce of Nitre, a drachm of Volatile ſalt of Amber, a quarter of an ounce of powder of egg-ſhells, and half an ounce of fine ſugar, mix them together: the doſe is as much as will lie upon a ſhilling, two or three times a day, drinking a draught of Marſhmallow tea after each doſe. *Turner.*

TOOTH-ACH.

The root of Yellow water Flower de Luce rubbed on the tooth which is painful, or chewed in the mouth, in an inſtant, as if by a charm, drives away the pains of the teeth, ariſing from what cauſe ſoever. *Allen.*

TETTARS.

Take four ounces of ſweet Oil, one ounce of Sperma Ceti, and twenty-five grains of Camphor, mix

mix them together for a liniment, with which gently touch the tettars three or four times a day.

SWEATING *Exceſſive.*

Take twenty drops of acid elixir of Vitriol, in a glaſs of water, two or three times in a day. *Shaw.*

SWELL'D LEGS.

Take the ſame Medicines which are adviſed under the article of the Dropſy.

DROPSY.

Signs of.

Difficulty of breathing, making very ſmall quantities of urine, coſtiveneſs, great thirſt, ſwelling of the feet and ancles, which when preſt with the finger will pit; ſwelling of the belly, and falling away of the other parts.

Method of Cure.

Take powder of Jalap, cream of tarter and Florentine iris, of each a quarter of an ounce, mix them, the doſe is from thirty to forty grains every other day. On the intermediate days take the quantity of a large nutmeg every night and morning, of the following electuary: Take two drachms of powdered Chamomile flowers, as much ginger, and half the quantity of prepared ſteel, make it into an electuary with two ounces of conſerve of orange peels, Diuretics ſhould alſo be made uſe of; the following is excellent, Take of broom aſhes half a pound, and ſteep them in a quart of Rheniſh Wine

 cold,

cold, ſtrain off the liquor, and take a quarter of a pint three times a day. Dr. *Dover*.

COUGH.

Take oil of ſweet almonds and ſyrup of balſam, of each two ounces, four ounces of barley water, and thirty drops of ſpirits of ſal volatile; ſhake them well together, and take two large ſpoonfuls when the cough is troubleſome: If this medicine does not remove the cough in a few days, it will be abſolutely neceſſary to be blooded. *Pringle*.

RICKETS *in* CHILDREN.

Signs of.

A ſwelling of the belly, conſtant deſire of ſitting ſtill, the bones are crooked, and the joints ſeem very large, as if knotted, the head is over large, and the child's knowledge exceeds its years.

Method of Cure.

Give the child two grains of Ens Veneris, diſſolved in a ſpoonful of wine and water, every night; to this muſt be joined cold bathing, frictions of the back, exerciſe, and a ſtrengthening diet. *Boerhaave*.

ULCER *of the* WOMB.

Signs of.

A flux of purulent matter, or matter mixt with blood, which is more viſcid and fœted, than the Whites, and attended with a fixed pain.

Method of Cure.

An injection, compoſed of Barley-water, a pint, and

and honey of Roſes two ounces, muſt be uſed to the part affected by the help of a ſyringe, ſeveral times in a day. You may add a ſmall quantity of tincture of Myrrh. *Aſtruc.*

ULCER *of the* LUNGS,

Requires the ſame treatment as is directed under the article of conſumptions.

TYMPANY.

Signs of.

A great ſwelling of the belly, which being occaſioned by air pent up in the cavity of the belly, gives an hollow ſound when ſtruck by the hand.

Method of Cure.

The ſame Medicines which are directed for the Dropſy are alſo of ſervice in this diſorder.

VOMITING.

Take Mint Water one ounce, Lemon-juice half an ounce, a ſcruple of ſalt of Wormwood, mix them for one doſe, to be repeated as occaſion may require. *Mead.*

ULCER *of the* BLADDER.

Signs of.

A voiding of ſtinking matter or blood, and ſometimes ſcales, or a membranous skin along with the urine and a continual heat and pains in the urinary paſſages.

Method

Method of Cure.

The Selter's mineral water mixed with milk are excellent, as is alſo the conſtant uſe of Spaw-water. *Hoffman.*

WATERY GRIPES in Children.

Take half a drachm of Magneſia alba, and half a drachm of Rhubarb, mix them together, and give the child three or four grains in its pap every morning and evening. *Cadogan.*

W A R T S.

May be removed by rubbing them with the juice of Celandine, or milk of Spurge, but when they are ſituated about the Eye-lids, to prevent hurting the eyes, it is proper to ſurround the wart with a ring of wax, or a piece of Plaiſter with a hole in the middle, ſo that the wart may come through, by which means the warts will be deſtroyed, without hurting any other part. *Heiſter.*

W I N D.

Take of the powder of Angelica ſeeds, Carraway ſeeds, and Parſley ſeeds, of each a quarter of an ounce, make them into an electuary with the ſyrup of Clove Gilliflowers: the doſe is the quantity of a nutmeg at diſcretion. *Hoffman.*

WHITE SWELLING of the Joints.

Anoint the part with Barbadoes tar before a great fire, two or three times a day, covering it with a bladder,

bladder, and drink half a pint of ſea water every morning faſting. *Guy's Hoſpital.*

WASTING AWAY of Children.

Take ſalt of Tartar, Nitre and Arcanum Duplicatum, of each a quarter of an ounce, Sal Armoniac three drachms, mix them together; a very little of this muſt be put in the child's drink, according to its age. *Heiſter.*

WORMS.

Signs of.

Paleneſs of the countenance, itching of the noſe, voraciouſneſs, ſtarting, and grinding the teeth in ſleep, looſeneſſes, ſtinking breath, hard ſwelled belly; and ſometimes epileptic fits.

Method of Cure.

Take burnt Hartſhorn, and the beſt Scammony in powder, of each a quarter of an ounce, Calomel one drachm, powder of Tin a quarter of an ounce, mix them together, and let the child take eight or ten grains according to its age, every other morning, in a tea ſpoonful of roaſted apple. *Alſton.*

SPRAINS.

After fomenting with warm Vinegar, apply a pultice of ſtale beer grounds, and Oatmeal, with a little Hog's Lard, every day till the pain and ſwelling are abated; then apply the ſtrengthening plaiſter directed in our Appendix. Obſerving the following rules, will much ſhorten the cure: Let the perſon ſtand three or four minutes at a time on both

both his feet, and ſometimes move the ſtrained foot, and when ſitting with his foot on a low ſtool, let him move it this way or that as he can bear it; let the ſtrained part be rubbed with a warm hand ſeveral times a day, which will contribute very much to contract the over ſtretched veſſels, and recover a due circulation of their fluids thro' them. *Sharp.*

GREEN WOUNDS.

Dreſs them every day, with yellow Baſilicon ſpread on fine lint, after fomenting them well with the Fomentation, the receipt for making which is inſerted in the Appendix. *Turner.*

THRUSH.

Signs of.

Little white ulcers affect the lips, gums, cheeks, tongue, palate, and the whole inſide of the mouth.

Method of Cure.

Rub the child's mouth with a linen rag dipt in the following mixture: Take honey of roſes an ounce, oil of Vitriol ſix drops, mix them together; or the child's mouth may be frequently waſhed with a decoction of Elm Bark. *Shaw* and *Allen.*

ULCER *of the* KIDNEYS.

Signs of.

Fleſhy excreſences are voided by urine. The heat and pain in making water comes by intervals, the matter that comes from the kidneys is more plentiful, white and thin, than in an ulcer of the bladder,

bladder, and is not fœtid, the urine looks like milk when firſt made, but after ſtanding ſome hours, the matter ſeparates from it, and falls to the bottom.

Method of Cure.

Butter-milk not very ſour, is extremely beneficial, as is alſo an emulſion made of Barley-water and ſweet Almonds. Chalybeat waters have been ſometimes of ſervice. *Arbuthnot.*

WHITES.

Signs of.

A flux of matter from the womb, attended with a pain and weight in the loins, loſs of appetite, pale complexion, difficulty of breathing, a liableneſs to miſcarriage, and a ſwelling of the hands and feet.

Method of Cure.

Apply a large ſtrengthening plaiſter to the ſmall of the back, and take a quarter of a pint of this decoction, every night and morning: Take cow's milk half a pint, and boil it in one handful of Archangel flowers, and a bit of Cinnamon, ſtrain it for uſe; in obſtinate caſes, Bathing in the ſea, and drinking ſea water, is far preferable to any thing elſe. *Ruſſel.*

APPOPLEXY.

The immediate preceeding Signs are,

Tremblings, ſtaggering, a giddineſs in the head, dimneſs of ſight, ſleepineſs, loſs of memory, noiſe in the ears, and deep and laborious breathing. The

 diſeaſe

diſeaſe itſelf is a total deprivation of ſenſe and motion, except that of reſpiration, which is performed with difficulty, and ſnoring. It uſually ends in a paralytic diſorder, and is ſeldom curable, but always leaves behind it a great defect of memory, judgment and motion.

Method of Cure.

Cupping in the nape and ſides of the neck is always uſeful, provided the ſcarifications are deep enough to give a free paſſage to the blood; ſtimulating clyſters and warm purges are alſo of ſervice, as is alſo the following electuary: Take half an ounce of powdered Heath Valerian, and one ounce and an half of conſerve of Orange peel, and mix them together; the doſe is the quantity of a nutmeg every four hours, diſſolved in a cupful of Roſemary tea. Apply a ſtrong bliſter to the back, the diet muſt be very ſparing.

Mead, Sydenham, and *Heiſter.*

ASTHMA *or* PHTHISICK.

Signs of.

An obſtructed and very laborious breathing, attended with unſpeakable anxiety, and a ſtraitneſs about the breaſt.

Method of Cure.

Diſſolve two drachms of Gum Ammoniacum in half a pint of Pennyroyal water, and add an ounce of Oxymel of Squills. Three large ſpoonfuls of this mixture may be taken frequently; or from 20 to 30 drops of the Paregoric Elixir, may be taken in Pennyroyal water, two or three times in a day.

Bleeding

Bleeding is generally proper, as is a bliſter applied to the back, and gentle vomits; the diet ſhould be ſlender. Malt liquors muſt be avoided, being very pernicious. *Mead.*

BLOODY FLUX.

Signs of.

Generally begins with coldneſs and ſhivering, ſucceeded by a quick pulſe, and intenſe thirſt. The ſtools are greaſy, and ſometimes frothy mixt with blood, with filaments intermixt, which have the appearance of melted ſuet, and are attended with intolerable gripings, and a painful deſcent as it were of the bowels.

Method of Cure.

Bleed firſt, then give the following vomit; half a drachm of powder of Ipecacoanha, work it off with Chamomile tea, repeat this vomit every other day, for three or four times. On the intermedite days between each vomit, let the ſick perſon take a large ſpoonful of the following mucilage, warm, every hour: Diſſolve half an ounce of Gum Arabic, and half an ounce of Gum Tragacanth, in a pint of barley water, over a gentle fire. Clyſters made of fat mutton broth are of great ſervice, the ſick perſon muſt abſtain from malt and ſpirituous liquors. *Mead.*

DIABETES.

Signs of.

Is an exceſſive diſcharge of urine, of the taſte,

 ſmell,

ſmell, and colour of honey, attended with an intenſe thirſt, and a waſting away of the whole body.

Method of Cure.

Take of the ſhavings of ſaſſafras 2 ounces, guaicum one ounce, liquorice root three ounces, coriander ſeeds, bruiſed, ſix drachms, infuſe them cold in one gallon of lime-water, for two or three days, the doſe is half a pint three or four times in a day. Or four ounces of alum whey, (which is prepared by boiling four pints of milk over a ſlow fire, with three drachms of alum, till it is turned into whey) may be taken three times in a day.

Mead.

☞ Lime water is made by pouring twelve pints of boiling water on a pound of unſlacked lime; when it is cold it is fit for uſe.

FALLING SICKNESS.

Signs of.

A wearineſs of the whole body, an heavy pain of the head, unquiet ſleep, dimneſs of ſight, a noiſe in the ears, a violent palpitation of the heart, a coldneſs of the joints, and a ſenſe as it were, of a cold air aſcending from the extreme parts of the heart and brain, they then fall ſuddenly on the ground, the thumbs are ſhut up cloſe in the palms of the hands, the eyes are diſtorted and all ſenſation loſt, ſo that by no noiſe, nor even by pinching the body, can they be brought to themſelves; they alſo froth at the mouth.

Method

Method of Cure.

Take of Peruvian bark powdered one ounce, of wild Valerian root half an ounce, of syrup of orange peel a sufficient quantity, make an electuary of this and let the patient take the quantity of a nutmeg (after proper evacuations, such as bleeding and purging) morning and evening, for three months together, and then repeat it three or four days before the new and full moon. *Mead.*

NERVOUS FEVERS.

Signs of.

Slight chillinesses often in a day, with uncertain flushes of heat, a vast dejection and anxiety of the spirits, a giddiness and pain of the head, an inclination to yawn and doze, a dryness of the lips and tongue without any considerable thirst, the countenance heavy, pale and dejected, frequently sick fits, the urine is pale and made often and suddenly, the pulse is low, quick and unequal.

Method of Cure.

A vomit is necessary when the sickness and load of the stomach is urgent; if the body is costive, clysters of milk, sugar and salt, may be injected every second or third day. Blisters must be applied to the nape of the neck, head and legs, the sick person must be kept quiet in body and mind, opiates are commonly hurtful; a little wine may be allowed, and thin wine whey is proper for common drink.

Give the following draught every six hours: Take salt of hartshorn ten grains, Lemon juice half

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an ounce, ſimple Mint-water one ounce and a half, compound ſpirits of Lavender and ſyrup of Saffron of each one drachm and an half, mix them together for one doſe.

PUTRID *or* SPOTTED FEVERS.

Signs of.

The head aches and is hot, dull, and attended with a dejection of mind from the very beginning, a conſtant watchfulneſs, the countenance is dejected the pulſe is languid, ſmall and low, a pain in the back and loins, a great load at the pit of the ſtomach, a perpetual vomiting of black bile; the thirſt is commonly very great, and all drinks ſeem bitter and maukiſh; the tongue at the beginning is white, but grows daily more dark and dry, with a kind of dark bubble on the top, and livid or brown ſpots appear over the whole ſurface of the skin.

Method of Cure.

Gentle vomits are neceſſary in the beginning, and if the body is too coſtive, a clyſter of milk, ſugar and ſalt, may be given as ofetn as occaſion requires; wine diluted with water, and acidulated with the juice Seville Oranges may be uſed as common drink, and the following has been found of greater efficacy in this diſorder than any other medicine.

Boil three dramchm of Peruvian bark in powder, and three drachms of Virginia ſnake-root in powder, in a pint of water, till half a pint is boiled away, then add a quarter of a pint of good Red Port Wine;

Wine; the dose is a tea cup full every three or four hours. Dr. *Pringle.*

GOUT.

Signs of.

A pale resembling that of a dislocated bone, succeeded by a chillness shivering and slight fever, usually seizes the great toe, heel, the calf of the leg, or ancle, which becomes so exquisitely painful as not to endure even the weight of the bed cloaths; the part looks red and is very much swelled, the urine is high colour'd, and lets fall a kind of red gravelly sediment.

Method of Cure.

Take a tea-spoonful of Volatile tincture of Guaicum every night going to rest, in a glass of water; be covered warm, and drink plentifully of weak sack whey. In the intervals of the fits exercise, such as walking, and riding is absolutely necessary to prevent a return, and the duke of Portland's Gout powder, should be taken according to the directions annexed thereto. Dr. *Cheyne.*

HIP-GOUT.

Signs of.

A violent pain in the joint of the thigh, and lower part of the loins, which sometimes reaches to the leg, and even the extremity of the foot, without any swelling or change of colour of the skin.

Method of Cure.

Take a drachm of ætheriol oil of Turpentine, with three times as much honey mixt with it, every morning,

morning, for six or seven days at shartheſt, drinking plentifully of warm Sack whey after it. *Cheyne.*

KING's EVIL.

Signs of.

Hard swellings in the neck, arm-pits, and groin, and tumours on the joints and fingers, attended with a swelling & a rottenneſs of the bones, soreneſs of the eye lids. In short there is no part of the human body which may not be affected with tumours, abceſies, or ulcers, by this diſeaſe.

Method of Cure.

Take a ſcruple of burnt Sponge, and four grains of Rhubarb, mix them together for one doſe, which is to be taken every night and morning, with a draught of Whey. Drinking Sea water is very efficacious in curing this diſeaſe.

Sir *Edward Hulſe.*

A certain cure for the FLUX.

Take a quantity of Water-creſſes, and boil them in clear water for fifteen minutes, ſtrain them off, and drink half a pint of the decoction every now and then about milk warm.

HIC-COUGH.

A ſingle drop of chymical oil of Cinnamon dropt on a piece of trebble refined Sugar; let it diſſolve in the mouth leiſurely.

WHITLOW.

Steep it in diſtill'd Vinegar hot as you can bear it,

it, four or five times a day for two days ſucceſſively; then moiſten a leaf of Tobacco in the ſaid Vinegar, bind it round the part grieved, and a cure ſoon follows.

AGUE.

Wear the leaves of Lignam Vitæ under your Feet a few days and a cure follows. This receipt from a Divine.

SCURVEY.

Drink plentifully of whey, with the juice of Elder-flowers in it, and a Cure will ſoon be compleated.

BLEEDING *at the* NOSE.

Rub the noſtrils with the juice of Nettles, or young Nettles bruiſed.

Monſ. *Rouelle*'s incomparable LIP-SALVE.

Orange butter one drachm, Conſerve of Jeſſamine, Sperma Ceti, and tincture of Coral, each half a drachm, Honey-water twenty drops, grind theſe well together in a marble mortar, and uſe it morning and evening.

DIRECTIONS concerning BLEEDING.

Though Bleeding has been directed in many diſorders in the courſe of this work; yet as the improper uſe of it is attended frequently with the moſt fatal conſequences, it has been judged neceſſary to bring into one point of view all thoſe caſes in which

Bleeding may be adminiſtered with advantage, as well as thoſe in which it is highly prejudicial. In all inflammatory diſeaſes, it ſhould by no means be omited, as in the Pleuriſy, and Peripneumony, during the firſt days; but ſo ſoon as the ſymptoms of ſuppuration appear expectorating medicines are the moſt proper means from which to expect relief, and the uſe of the lancet muſt be totally forbid. In the Apoplexy, Epilepſy, Bloody-flux, and inflammation of the bowels, Bleeding muſt be repeated according to the exigence of the ſymptoms: It is alſo uſeful, ſometimes to promote ſuppuration in large abſceſſes, where nature is too much oppreſt by the violence of the inflammation. In inflammations of the Eyes, Bladder, or Womb, Iſchiatic pains, Rheumatiſms, Coughs, Head-achs, Quinſeys, Aſthmas, Hemorrhages, and Nephritic complaints Bleeding is of the utmoſt ſervice; but in every diſorder proceeding from a relaxed ſtate of the veſſels, and impoveriſhing ſtate of the blood, attended with a chachectic habit of the body, ſuch as Dropſies, Jaundice, Gout, &c. Bleeding muſt be abſtained from with the utmoſt caution, as it will, inſtead of relieving, greatly aggravate thoſe diſtempers.

The famous Snuff for the Head and Eyes, (by the Venders called Royal) Take any quantity of Aſſarabecca *(otherwiſe* Aſſarem*)* Leaves; dry them by a gentle Fire, and afterwards grind them into a fine Powder. In moſt diſorders of the Head this Snuff does wonders; and would undoubtedly have gained

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an eſtabliſhed reputation long ago, had not thoſe Gentlemen, &c. who aſſume to themſelves the title of Inventors, made this Snuff as univerſal a ſpecific as moſt of their other articles, *i. e.* to cure every diſorder; as well a broken Shin, as a ſore Eye. But to give it it's due character, nothing exceeds it for diſorders in the Head, ſuch as Head-ach, Ear-ach, ſore Eyes, Tooth-ach, Deafneſs, &c. It is a ſhining leaf, only one on a ſtalk, ſhap'd much like Ground-Ivy, and is found near woods, in damp ſhady places. Take a pinch twice a week at night going to bed: It does not operate immediately, like the common Snuffs; but the morning after taking it, a foul matter is diſcharg'd at the noſe, more or leſs, according to the degree of the illneſs. Many people get a livelihood by the ſale of this Snuff; they ſelling only ſix pinches for a ſhilling, and have a Patent for their ſanction.

How to keep the Hair clean and preſerve it.) Take two handfuls of Roſemary, and boil it ſoftly in a quart of ſpring-water, till it comes to a pint, and let it be cover'd all the while, then ſtrain it out and keep it; every morning when you comb your head, dip a ſpunge in the water and rub up your Hair, and it will keep it clean and preſerve it, for it is very good for the Brain, and will dry up Rheum.

An effectual Plaiſter for ſoftening and looſening Corns. Spread Plaiſter of Gum Ammoniacum (not too thick) without being diſſolv'd in Vinegar,, and

applying it to the part affected, let it lie on, till it have ſufficiently done the deſigned work of emolition.

For the CRAMP,

Take the leaves of Roſemary, chop them very ſmall, and ſew them ſo in fine linnen or ſarſnet, as to make a kind of garter of them to be tied about the Patient's bare leg.

For a ſlight Opthalmia,, *or* Blood-ſhot Eye.

Shake half a drachm of diligently prepar'd Tutty into an ounce of red Roſe-water, and drop it often into the eye.

An often try'd Medicine for Fluxes *of the Belly, tho' Bloody ones.*

Give for a doſe in any convenient vehicle, as much powder'd or grated pizzle of a Hart or Deer, as will lye upon an ordinary half crown piece.

For the Gripes *in little Children.*

Take of oyl of Nutmegs, and of Wormwood, of each a like quantity, mingle them well, and with the mixture a little warm'd anoint the patient's navil, and the pit of the ſtomach.

To increaſe Milk in Nurſes.

Make pottage with Lenti's (which many diſtinguiſh not from Vetches) and let the patient uſe freely of it.

For

For a STRAIN.

Take a pint or more of claret Wine, and boil it for a little while in a close vessel, about a handful of red Rose leaves, till the liquor be strong of the plant. In this well heated dip a piece of linnen or flannel, and wringing out the moisture, double it, and apply it hot to the part affected, using a fillet, or some such thing to keep it on.

THE APPENDIX.

To make Opodeldoch.

TAKE of Hungary water a pint, Castile soap sliced three ounces Camphor an ounce, let them stand together in a glass closely stopped, till the soap and Camphor are entirely dissolved in the Hungary water.

The Clyster *decoction.*

Take of dried Mallow leaves an ounce, Chamomile flowers and Fennel seeds, of each half an ounce, boil them in a sufficient quantity of water, and strain off about half a pint, then add two ounces of sweet oil and it is fit for use.

Hartshorn

Hartſhorn Drink.

Take burnt Hartſhorn two ounces, Gum Arabic two drachms, boil them in three pints of water till one pint is waſted away, then ſtrain it and it is fit for uſe.

Barley Water.

Take two ounces of Pearl Barley, and waſh it well in cold water, then boil it in half a pint of water for a very little while, this water will look reddiſh, and is to be thrown away, then add four pints of water, and boil it away to one half, the remainder is fit for uſe.

An Excellent Fomentation.

Take Southernwood and Wormwood dry'd, and Chamomile flowers of each an ounce, Bay leaves dry'd half an ounce, boil them gently in ſix pints of water and ſtrain it off for uſe. All green wounds, and old ſores ſhould be fomented with this, every day before they are dreſſed.

The Infuſion of Senna.

Take three quarters of an ounce of Senna, cream of Tartar three drachms, Carraway ſeeds bruiſed two drachms; boil the cream of Tarter in half a pint of water till it is diſſolved, then pour the boiling water upon the reſt of the ingredients, let it ſtand until it is cold, then ſtrain it off and it is fit for uſe.

A Purging Draught.

Take of the infuſion of Senna as above directed, two ounces, ſyrup of Buckſhorn one ounce, mix them together for one doſe, which may be taken in the morning faſting, three times in a week, and it is a ſafe and ſure purge, and may be taken in all caſes where purging is proper.

Cooling Phyſick.

Take Glaubers ſalts an ounce, Manna half an ounce, diſſolve them in a little boiling water for one doſe, to be taken as occaſion requires.

Hiera Picra.

Take of Succottine Aloes finely powdered, a quarter of a pound, Winter's bark finely powdered, three quarters of an ounce, mix them together.

Tincture of Hiera Picra.

Steep an ounce of Hiera Picra, made as above directed, in a pint of Mountain wine for a week or ten days by which time it will be fit for uſe.

Daffy's Elixir.

Take Raiſons four ounces, Senna three ounces, Carraway-ſeeds bruiſed one ounce, ſteep theſe ingredients in a quart of Brandy for three weeks or a month, then ſtrain it off for uſe, and keep it in a bottle cloſe ſtopped.

White Diachylon Plaiſter.

Take Litharge finely powdered a pound and a quarter

quarter, ſweet oil a quart, boil them together with a quart of water, till thoroughly mixed, and are of a proper conſiſtence for a plaiſter, and look quite white, if the water ſhould be waſted away, you muſt add ſome more to prevent its turning black.

Diachylon with the Gums.

Take three quarters of a pound of white Diachylon, two ounces of ſtrained Galbanum, Turpentine and Frankincenſe, of each three quarters of an ounce; melt them together over a ſlow fire.

An excellent ſtrengthening Plaiſter.

Take white Diachylon half a pound, Frankincenſe two ounces, and Dragons Blood three quarters of an ounce; melt the Diachylon over a ſlow fire, and then add the other ingredients finely powdered, and mix them well together, by ſtirring them continually till the plaiſter is quite cold.

Ointment of Elder.

Is made by boiling the young leaves of elder in Mutton ſuet, till they are quite criſp, and the ſuet is of a deep green colour.

Sperma Ceti Ointment.

Take a quarter of a pint of the beſt Sallad Oil, a quarter of a pound of white wax, and half an ounce of Sperma Ceti; melt theſe ingredients together, over a gentle fire, and keep them continually ſtirring, until the ointment is quite cold.

Ointment of Marſhmallows.

Take half a pound of Marſhmallow roots, of Linſeeds and Fænugreek-ſeeds, each three ounces bruiſe them and boil them half an hour gently in a quart of water, then add two quarts of ſweet Oil. and boil them together till the water is quite waſted away, then ſtrain off the Oil, and add to the Oil a pound of Bees-wax, half a pound of yellow Rozin, and two ounces of common Turpentine, melt them together over a ſlow fire, and keep them continually ſtirring till the ointment is cold.

Yellow Baſilicon.

Take ſweet Oil a quarter of a pint, Bees-wax, yellow Rozin, and Burgundy Pitch, of each a quarter of a pound, Venice Turpentine three quarters of an ounce; mix them together over a ſlow fire.

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